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NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXVI.—NUMBER 7.
WHOLE NUMBER 1834.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1898.

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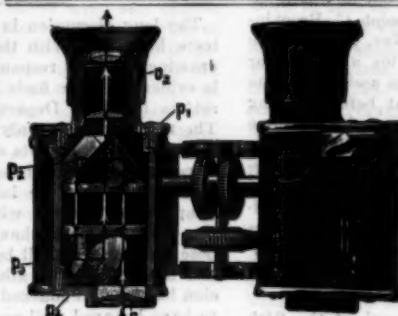
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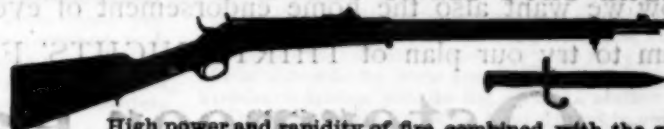


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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (Established 1863.)

Office: Bennett Building, Nos. 99-101 Nassau Street.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 15, 1898.

Since Sept. 21, 1898, the President has appointed the following officers of the Regular Army to be Brigadier Generals of Volunteers: Col. J. H. Page, of the 3d Infantry; Col. W. M. Wherry, of the 17th Infantry; Lieut. Col. C. D. Viele, of the 1st Cavalry; Lieut. Col. A. S. Daggett, of the 25th Infantry; Col. J. H. Patterson, of the 20th Infantry; Lieut. Col. G. S. Carpenter, of the 7th Infantry; Lieut. Col. J. W. Clous, Judge Advocate General's Department; Lieut. Col. C. F. Humphrey, of the Quartermaster General's Department; Col. J. F. Weston, of the Commissary General's Department; Col. E. R. Kellogg, of the 6th Infantry; Col. H. C. Egbert, of the 22d Infantry; Col. Evan Miles, of the 1st Infantry, and Lieut. Col. T. A. Baldwin, of the 10th Cavalry.

In the order designating the general officers of the Volunteer service who will be mustered out as finally issued, is the name of Major General Joseph C. Breckinridge. General Breckinridge will, on Nov. 30, the date set for his discharge, resume his duties as Inspector General. General Wheeler, who has been assigned to the command of the 4th Corps, stated just before leaving Washington for the South that he expected to resume his seat in Congress shortly after that body met in December. General Wm. M. Graham, who recently retired as Brigadier General of the Regular Army, will for the present continue his duties as Major General of Volunteers. Major General J. H. Wilson, U. S. V., takes command of the 1st Corps in place of General Breckinridge.

Major General Kent, U. S. V., Colonel of the 24th Regular Infantry, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General of the Regular Army, vice General Hawkins, retired. This promotion, following that of General Hawkins from Colonel of the 20th Infantry, leaves room for a large number of promotions in the infantry arm. Lieut. Col. John H. Patterson, of the 22d Infantry, has been promoted to the grade of Colonel and assigned to the command of the 20th Infantry, vice Hawkins. Maj. Charles Porter, of the 5th Infantry, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and assigned to the 22d Infantry. Lieut. Col. Henry B. Freeman, of the 5th Infantry, will receive the rank of Colonel and command the 24th Infantry, vice Kent, pro-

moted. Maj. Mott Hooton, of the 25th Infantry, will be promoted to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel and go to the 5th Infantry. It is not possible to state now what officers below the grade of Major will receive promotions. There are four Captains who will be examined, and a large number of 1st and 2d Lieutenants. Pending these examinations no promotions will be made.

The general demoralization which exists in regard to Army obligations is shown by the act of the President's Investigating Commission, which had hardly organized when it issued the following notice: "The members of the Commission to investigate the conduct of the war have each received numerous requests from many persons to ask the War Department for promotions, change of camps and many other favors. The Commissioners have unanimously decided that it would be improper for them under the circumstances to make such requests."

We hope that in reporting upon the errors of the war the Commission will make this prompt attempt to exert influence through them the text for discussing the best method of curing the evil of improper influence from any quarter. If they can cure that the President's confidence in them will be justified.

The long discussion in regard to the Nebraska Volunteers has ended with the Governor of that State withdrawing from all responsibility for their disposition. It is evident that he finds it more bothersome to put himself in the War Department's place than he expected. The fact is there is only one rule that can make the assignments of regiments anything but an intolerable mess of contradictions, and that is to know no interest in such distributions but the interest of the service. Any attempt to collate that with private aims results in disaster. Colonel Bryan has returned to camp and we suppose his regiment will be retained, though the whole affair has been rather allowed to fade out and no conclusion has been announced officially. Colonel Bryan seems to have behaved well and if he is dissatisfied he has not made public proclamation of the fact. It may be that he and his regiment are boiling in spirit, but they are not among the malcontents who make loud announcement of woes, and they deserve to be counted among the honorable half of the Volunteers. It is a remarkable fact that the 1st Nebraska, on field service in the Philippines reports four deaths to September 1 and sickness increasing. The 3d Nebraska, in camp at Jacksonville, and mustered in after the 1st, has had 21 deaths, and now has 172 sick in hospital and 85 absent on sick leave. The historian who desires to sum up the causes of army sickness in one phrase will probably put it down to "the license of lax camp discipline." It is useless to blame

Col. Bryan for this result. The system that gave such an important command to a novice is at fault.

The difficulties and injustices that arise in officering a suddenly expanded service are not confined to the Army. The Naval cadets who have been in service during the war are obliged to return to their studies, and they do not look with pleasure on the prospect of coming in with Ensign rank to date from three or four years hence, while officers of no more war experience and no professional education but that of experience enjoy commissions of this year's date. Undoubtedly there is an impropriety here. Circumstances may compel us to give commissions to civilians, and no one who remembers the Civil War can deny the excellent material we have obtained sometimes in this way, but we have two national academies that were founded for no other reason than that that is not the best way to get officers. The Government needs men of the training that can be had only in those institutions, and the services desire no others. Young men who have been at the front and had all the experience one war could give, ought not to be compelled, merely because they are cadets with a year or two more to serve in study, to take a lower position than civilians of junior rank who are not compelled to give up their commissions to finish their education. When the day comes for the cadets to take their commissions their prospective value to the service will be higher than that of the civilians. With the many bright minds that are cogitating the problems of rank and personnel, some one ought to be able to suggest a remedy for conditions that are so unfair. The idea that the Naval course could be reduced to four years, and thus give a certain number of cadets an earlier start as officers, ought not to prevail. The course of study and practice at the Academy should be above any temporary considerations. It is one of the fundamental propositions upon which the whole Navy system is based, and should be rigidly retained or altered according to the needs of the permanent service only. We have great sympathy with the young men who have a real grievance, but their personal rights cannot be allowed to alter the constitution of the whole service. It would be better to give an exceptional solution to exceptional circumstances.

The administration of General Wood in Santiago is of the utmost importance, as proving the possibility of obtaining complete sanitation in Cuban cities. He has cleaned the place, reduced the death rate two-thirds and organized order and now proposes to build boulevards on the outskirts and issue a loan of one or two hundred thousand dollars for waterworks.



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Very respectfully, Z. L. TANNER, Commander U. S. Navy.

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Yours truly, GEO. F. F. WILDE, Commander U. S. Navy.

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DEFENCES FOR OUR POSSESSIONS.

Much careful consideration is given by Army and Navy officers to plans for strengthening the forts and fortifications which are now guarding the harbors and cities that have come as a result, directly or indirectly, of the war with Spain. Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Island of Guam, in the Ladrone, are already under the protection of this country, and the whole of the Philippine archipelago may come under the sovereignty of the United States. Many of the ports of these islands are already defended by strong forts, which can be repaired without much labor so as to be efficient. Other harbors and cities, however, lack protection. The Administration fully realizes the necessity of preparing immediately to defend the islands from the attack of foes more formidable than Spain. As soon as Congress convenes in December recommendations of a specific nature will be submitted by the President, Secretary Alger and General Miles. The Corps of Engineers of the Army is acquainting itself with the defensive needs of Manila. It is not believed that much work will be necessary to place the defences of Cuban cities in good condition, and the same may be said of San Juan, Porto Rico, which, as the war has shown, is well defended and able to withstand an attack from the sea. The defences of Santiago and Havana are excellent, and indeed are superior to those of a majority of the cities of the United States. By utilizing these fortifications and by taking due advantage of the remarkable natural conditions that make all of the harbors of Cuba comparatively easy of defence, Cuba can be made a stronghold.

Chief Surg. L. M. Maus, whose service with the Army since 1874 makes him an authority on matters of military hygiene and medical organization, has been serving with the 7th Corps at Jacksonville, Fla. As the result of his experience he recommends that the medical officers of the National Guard be organized in a separate corps, like that of the Medical Department of the United States Army, and that all such officers be required to pass an examination before receiving a commission and afterwards be required to report yearly at the National Guard camps for instruction in professional and administrative work, under the guidance of a medical officer of the United States Army. Also that the Hospital Corps of the National Guard be organized the same as that of the United States Army, and independent of regiments. In time of peace this corps will consist of 3 per cent. of the strength of the National Guard, and in war 5 per cent. They also are to assemble yearly for instruction. Finally that the National Guard of the United States be under the control of the National Government, as far as summer camps are concerned, and that the expenses of these summer camps be defrayed by the National Government. This would be very effective, but we fear the plan is too ideal. It would require a law compelling employers to give clerks liberty to enter the camps without prejudice to their positions, and such a law is not compatible with our political system. Without such protection very few young men could serve.

Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, have published a new edition of their valuable "Navy in the Civil War," in three volumes, of which Captain Mahan undertook the "Gulf and Inland Waters"; Prof. Soley, the "Blockade and the Cruisers," and Admiral Daniel Ammen, the "Atlantic Coast." These careful, succinct and critical histories of our naval operations will never lose their value. As we read them we forget the impatience which the country so often expressed at what the popular eagerness felt to be too slow a conquest of an inferior enemy and are surprised to note the steady progress and constant pressure of our advance through a great territory. A decided difference is to be observed in the attitude of other powers toward us then and now, and comparing the history of that day with the present it is plain that out of that hard conflict has grown national strength as well as the national pride that is so observable now in every class. Our greatest credit in the Civil War arose from the efficiency to which the belligerent forces attained, our greatest failure the supineness of those who controlled our material resources. We made a monitor, but never mounted a gun on her that could break through a layer of railroad iron, until toward the end we put a couple of 100-pound Parrotts in turrets. At a time when all other nations were developing punching guns we stuck to smashing effects and punching has won.

The papers are full of remarks made by General Shafter in interviews, many of which bear earmarks that lead us to distrust them, but we are willing to accept one with Richard Harding Davis for its theme, and the interviewer represents the General as saying: "He tried to tell me where I ought to land troops. He thought his superior talents ought to entitle him to be landed first. I told him that I knew nothing of his talents, and that a correspondent from Podunk would have as many privileges as Davis. This made him mad, and he has been writing stuff against me ever since, but I don't mind his flings."

We are pleased to learn that the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, Mich., opened this year with a large increase in numbers, showing that the people of this country are beginning to appreciate the value of a military training in college preparatory schools. The superintendent is Colonel J. Sumner Rogers.

It seems remarkable that with our thorough postoffice system, the men in the field should have had such poor service. Letter writing is a modern luxury, and we are so accustomed to it that the failure to hear from our friends is a recognizable though new cause of nostalgia. During active operations the Navy, with its repeated, though not perfectly regular, delivery of letters, was the envy of the Army, but now that there are so few ships on station the Navy men are not so lucky. Last Sunday the officers and men of the Brooklyn gave a dinner to the letter-carriers of Brooklyn in appreciation of their kindness in supplying the vessel with daily papers, magazines and other reading matter during the war. A life buoy which belonged to a Spanish warship and was picked up in Guantanamo Bay was presented to the carriers as a permanent testimonial. The buoy was adorned with a picture of the Brooklyn and a silver plate with an appropriate inscription. From Manila comes the information that the Government did not send out enough stamps with the troops, who were put to great inconvenience.

The proposition to give "the less arduous duties of the staff" to officers disabled in the late campaign, would cause dismay in Washington if there were any chance of putting it into effect. It is evident that the number of such officers will be considerable, though we like to believe that a long rest will restore to the service in full vigor many officers who are not now and will not be for months to come in condition for hard service. Typhoid and malaria are no new things and we all have about us cases in civil as well as military life of men who once were absolutely incapable for a considerable time of performing the most necessary duty, but now are vigorous men to whom disability is only a memory. Time for recuperation should be given in all cases, and we recommend to all to look upon retirement as sufficiently provided for by the age limit of service.

We owe to the war and the intelligent activity of the Ordnance Department, acting on long matured plans, the fact that our coast defences are now in a more complete condition than ever before in our history. General Gillespie was able to say in his report that every principal post in his department was reasonably well supplied with high-power guns and ammunition, and that is a great advance on their condition the year before. This week a board of officers, consisting of Major John P. Story, 7th Art., and Captain Henry L. Harris, 1st Art., was appointed to visit each artillery post and fortification on the Atlantic coast to definitely locate instrument stations for position finders and lines of communication for each battery. Under the direct pressure of war the long struggle for armament has been brought measurably near its conclusion. There is much to be done yet, but the steady activity of the ordnance officers will also accomplish much before we sink back to the state of peace.

The professional sentiment in England with reference to our Civil War is indicated by the fact that Stonewall Jackson finds his biographer in a professor of the English Military Staff College. We must reserve for another time a notice of his work just published in two handsome octavo volumes by Longmans, Green & Co., London, New York and Bombay, entitled "Stonewall Jackson and the American Civil War," by Lieut. Col. G. F. R. Henderson, Major of the York and Lancaster Regiment, Professor of Military Art and History, the Staff College, author of "The Battle of Spicheren," "A Tactical Study" and "The Campaign of Fredericksburg," with portraits, maps and plans. The works already published by Prof. Henderson show how competent he is for the task undertaken in this elaborate biography and history, which is of interest not only to all sections of our united country, but to all students of the American Civil War.

After many assurances that the pronounced sufferings of the Volunteers in their camps had so discouraged them that no future enlistments could be expected from this branch of the service, we are told now that the War Department is receiving many applications from officers and men of Volunteer regiments for retention in the Army. These applications have come not only from those regiments that are not likely to be mustered out, but also from a large number of those whose discharge has been ordered. The Army and Navy Journal has always said that there were thousands of men in the Volunteer force who were able to think for themselves and would not be led away by clamor of any kind, and that these men formed the choice part of the Volunteers. When Congress meets we hope it will not only give the Regular Army its proper expansion, but offer to Volunteers the best terms of enlistment that are proper.

The "Army and Navy Gazette" says: "Wood and inflammable material will assuredly be conspicuous by their absence from all warships of the near future. In these circumstances it will be an anomaly to retain the title of carpenter for the warrant officers now bearing that designation; indeed, the naval carpenter has long ceased to hold a definite position on board ship, and many of our smaller vessels dispense with his services altogether. In effect, the modern carpenter is an untrained engineer with a smattering of constructive knowledge that can seldom be utilized. His crew must inevitably be greatly reduced as woodwork declines, but it goes without saying that a warrant officer is not carried in a battleship for the poor purpose of superintending the repair of boats."

In a letter to the New York "Sun" Colonel Loomis L. Langdon, U. S. A., takes Richard Harding Davis to task for an article by him on the capture of Santiago de Cuba in "Scribner's Monthly." Colonel Langdon says: "When a campaign is over, a critical writer can see where some mistakes were made. The light is very clear after the events. But in the name of every soldier in every land and every clime let us rise up and decry this attempt of Richard H. Davis to belittle and besmirch the glorious achievements of our glorious Army at Santiago de Cuba." It seems to us that Colonel Langdon takes Mr. Davis too seriously. He is a well intentioned youth, no doubt, but ignorance and self-conceit are so apparent in everything he writes on military subjects that it is impossible to answer him without a restatement of fundamental principles which would be tiresome to every one who passed beyond the A. B. C. of military knowledge.

The continued demand for the treatise on "Navigation and Nautical Astronomy," by Prof. J. H. C. Coffin, late Professor of Astronomy, Navigation and Surveying at the Naval Academy, has induced the publishers, D. Van Nostrand Co., New York, to issue a new edition, which has been thoroughly revised and brought down to date by Commander Charles Belknap, U. S. N., who bases his examples on the ephemeris of 1898. Commander Belknap being called to Manila while the work was in progress, the task of reading the proofs was entrusted to Lieut. E. H. Tillman, U. S. N., Assistant Instructor in Navigation, U. S. Naval Academy. The work is neatly printed and is illustrated by a variety of diagrams. The book, which is practically a new one, is sold for \$3.50.

We are glad to see the Government preparing to obtain the competent advice of Colonel G. E. Waring upon the most effective mode of improving the sanitation of Cuba. That island has been swallowing its own filth for four hundred years and we should neglect our duty to ourselves if we fail to remove the constant danger of infection from it. Our experience has been that even established fever nests like Santiago can be improved so much that the risk from yellow fever will be reduced strongly if not removed. Colonel Waring has gone to Cuba with officers from the Quartermaster, Medical and Subsistence Departments and Engineer Corps, which indicates a comprehensive study of the situation.

The Boston "Journal" of Sunday, Sept. 25, has a long article headed "A New Army; the Military Question of the United States as solved by a Regular Army Officer." It is an article by Capt. L. D. Greene, U. S. A., showing our need of a larger Army and discussing its proper composition and organization. He favors a reorganization of the staff and would increase the line to 104 three battalion regiments, 30 of them of native troops, in part officered by natives with a special rate of pay. He would entirely reorganize the militia on national lines and compel it to submit to proper discipline and instruction. Another excellent article on the same general subject by an Army officer, whose name is not given appears in the Pittsburg, Pa., "Dispatch." The subject discussed is "Government by Discipline." These and other articles of like nature from military experts appearing in the dailies shows that public attention is being directed to the great need of organizing an efficient Army for the United States.

The proposition of General Miles and General Wheeler to retire disabled Army officers with the highest rank held by them in the Volunteers has been objected to on the ground that it will put such a premium upon Volunteer service that should another war arise there will be a wild stampede for State commissions, and a general aversion to fighting with the Regulars. In another war it is possible that the Volunteer Army will not be pressed forward for service so eagerly as in this, though what impression our masters, the Congressmen, have got from our short war history no one can say at present.

The full extent of the programme for increasing the naval establishment is set forth in a statement made this week by Chief Constructor Hichborn, although it is not shown in the appended table, which only mentions those vessels authorized in the last two years and now actually well advanced towards readiness for service. Constructor Hichborn makes the statement that never in the history of the American Navy have there been more tonnage and money engaged at a given period in enlarging the Navy than at present, and that by the end of three years the service should almost be equal in fighting strength to that of Italy, now ranked third among the powers. Congress at its last session provided for three battleships, four coast defence monitors and twenty-eight destroyers and torpedo boats, and the contracts for all have been awarded. In addition there are now building at the various shipyards, five battleships, ten destroyers and torpedo boats, one practice ship, one submarine boat, two navy yard tugs, and the Albany, sister vessel of the New Orleans, still in the hands of her English builders, but expected to be in readiness by next March. The progress of the work shows great activity at all yards, the present state of the vessels being as follows:

Battleships—Kearsarge, 68 per cent.; Kentucky, 66; Illinois, 55; Alabama, 63; Wisconsin, 48.
Torpedo Boats—Rowan, 90; Dahlgren, 90; T. A. M. Craven, 81; Farragut, 97; Davis, 90; Fox, 95; Mackenzie, 90; Stringham, 48; Goldsborough, 28; Bailey, 37.
Submarine Torpedo Boat—Plunger, 85.
Tugs—Penacook, 65; Pawtucket, 60.
Training Vessel—Chesapeake, 30.
Cruiser—Albany, 75.

REORGANIZING THE NAVY PERSONNEL.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

The scheme for reorganization of the Navy personnel which I recently published in the "Independent," and of which you gave a brief synopsis, has been made the subject of considerable discussion since its appearance, with the result that some amendments in details have been made in it. I therefore send you the plan as it now stands.

It is of course hardly necessary to remark that any project of this kind must of necessity involve compromises, and also must be taken as a suggestion or thesis for discussion rather than as a final and fixed scheme. It may not be irrelevant also to say that there never was a time in the history of the Navy more favorable than the present for a plan for its reorganization, looking to its betterment and to the amelioration of the many conditions which bear hardly upon the naval officer. For that reason more than any other, it seems to me that it may be of service now to offer whatever suggestions one can in the premises.

Any scheme for the reorganization of the Naval personnel must deal, first, with general conditions, and second, with the special conditions now prevailing and affecting both the line and the Engineer Corps. Of these last the most important, briefly stated, are the "hump" and the amalgamation issue. The plan which I have to suggest to meet general conditions is as follows. I use the imperative form merely for purposes of convenience:

1. Final retirement at the age of sixty-two years is abolished. There shall be a service period of forty-eight years, counting from the date of entrance. This total service period shall be divided into grade periods as herein below stated.

FIRST PERIOD.

2. Boys shall enter the Naval Academy as midshipmen between the ages of fourteen and eighteen. The standards of admission shall be modified to suit this.

3. The educational period shall extend over five years; four years of which are spent at the Naval Academy, and one year at sea. The last examination at the Naval Academy shall be final for all theoretical studies. Or in other words, examination after the year at sea shall be directed purely to practical matters and to aptitude for service. In this period no distinction is made between line officers and Engineers. Any one failing at this examination shall be dropped.

SECOND PERIOD.

4. The officer becomes an ensign, and stands both deck and engine room watch; duty on deck and engine room being equalized as far as practicable. Service in this grade shall be for three years; at the end of which period, on a certain day, the officer must present himself for examination. He must show affirmatively that he has performed sea duty for a definite period, and that he has not been on leave or unemployed for any cause for more than another definite period. He must also pass a professional and physical examination as now. The record examination shall have largely preponderating weight. Failure to pass these examinations shall result in his being dropped. The ensign therefore comes to the grade of Lieutenant between the ages of twenty-two and twenty-six, after eight years' service.

THIRD PERIOD.

5. Lieutenant or Engineer Lieutenant. At the beginning of this period, final choice is made between the line and Engineer Corps. The Engineer Lieutenant serves only as an Engineer. The duration of this period is ten years. At the end thereof the officer comes up for examination, and must show affirmatively, as he must do hereafter in every grade, that he has served a definite number of years at sea and not exceeded a certain period of leave or time unemployed, and also pass a professional and physical examination. If he fails on the record examination, he remains in that grade, and comes up a second time one year later. If he fails again, he remains still in the same grade until the age of forty-two, when he is wholly retired. If he passes successfully he goes on to the next period.

FOURTH PERIOD.

6. Lieutenant Commander or Engineer Lieutenant Commander. Grade period of five years. Same conditions as to examination. If he fails to pass the second examination, he remains in that grade until the age of forty-seven, when he is wholly retired.

FIFTH PERIOD.

7. Commander or Engineer Commander. Same conditions as to examination. Grade period five years. On failure to pass examination, remains in same grade until the age of fifty-two, and is then wholly retired. It will be observed that command rank is reached between the age of thirty-seven and forty-one.

SIXTH PERIOD.

8. Captain or Engineer Captain. Duration of period ten years. Same conditions as to examination. On failure to pass second examination remains in the grade until the age of fifty-seven, and is then wholly retired. The rank of Captain is the most important rank in the service, and really marks the culmination of a naval officer's career. He reaches it between the ages of forty-two and forty-six and leaves it between the ages of fifty-two and fifty-six.

SEVENTH PERIOD.

9. Rear Admiral or Fleet Engineer. Duration of period ten years. Final retirement at the end of period. After the age of sixty-two is reached within the period, the officer is ineligible to sea duty and is only amenable to advisory duty when called upon by the Secretary.

10. The distinction between absolute and relative rank in terms is abolished as affecting line officers and Engineers; but the right of military command is vested solely in the line. There is no logical place for double command, either generally or in details; nor can proper subordination exist coincidentally with it. No ordinary man in his lifetime can master two distinct professions. If a military officer dedicates from his life work the time required to become a thoroughly skilled Engineer, to that extent he becomes incompetent as a military officer. The converse is true of the Engineer. A free choice is offered between the two branches, and ample time given for every man to determine finally which one he chooses to enter.

11. As to rewards. For conspicuous and gallant service in action, or for any meritorious service outside the line of ordinary duty, and that includes the making of important inventions valuable to the Navy, a man may have his period in any grade above the rank of Ensign shortened one or more years, but not more than half the grade period. In addition to this he may also receive a medal of honor, which gives him precedence over every one in the same grade. The medal of honor, however, may be given without shortening the grade period, in

which case, it gives simply precedence. It does not affect the result of the record examination. It carries with it in addition a lifetime pension to the widow of the holder; if there be no widow to minor children until the youngest shall reach the age of twenty-one years. It also makes one son of the holder entitled to an appointment to the Naval or Military Academy, if otherwise eligible.

12. The grades of Admiral and Vice-Admiral shall be filled by selection from any grade not below that of the rank of Commander.

13. The rate of pay shall be fixed and not variable with the character of the actual service. Every ship and squadron in commission shall be allowed table money sufficient to cover all official entertainment and the provision of mess furniture. Prize and bounty money is abolished, but specific money allowances to be fixed by Congress may be awarded to victorious ships or fleets.

14. There shall be a maximum and minimum limit of the number of officers in each grade, exclusive of those who have failed to pass examination for promotion and are stranded therein. The employment of the latter shall be restricted to shore duty. In case the number in the grade of Ensign should fall below the minimum, the President may nominate civilians, or, preferably, duly qualified enlisted men to fill it.

15. If retirement is due to causes incident to the service and for all officers of and above the grade of Commander the retired pay shall be as now fixed and for life; but in other grades if retirement be due to failure to pass examinations for promotion it shall be one-half the pay of the grade from which retired, and shall continue for ten years, and shall then wholly cease unless the recipient shall show affirmatively that he is actually depending thereupon for the necessary support of himself and family. The present value of the annuity to be paid for ten years may at the election of the retired officer be determined at any time within the period and given to him in a single payment in full.

16. If any officer is, through the omission of the Navy Department to order him, prevented from performing the necessary sea duty within his grade period to qualify him for promotion, or if any officer without his consent is kept by the Department unemployed for a time within his grade period sufficient to disqualify him, such prevention or delay shall not count against him and he shall be presumed duly qualified, unless the Secretary shall lay before the examining board his full reasons for such action and thereupon the board shall embody the same in their report if adverse.

17. With regard to the "hump" question. If the officers on the active list be arranged in accordance with the foregoing plan, it will be seen at once that there are about two hundred of them who are far too old for the grades which they occupy, or will soon occupy; while on the other hand there are not enough men of proper age in the junior grades. Assuming that these two hundred men, all of whom have been in the service some thirty years or over, should be removed from the line of promotion, the problem then is what to do with them. My proposition is that a new and co-ordinate branch of the active list be established, to be called the Colonial list, or something of that kind, in which the officers shall hold rank in accordance with the foregoing plan, and be promoted in the same way to the grade of Rear Admiral, but that their duty shall be restricted to sea duty on islands instead of sea service on ships. In other words, that to them shall be entrusted the duty of establishing coal stations, supply docks and yards on the islands which we shall acquire by reason of the present war, and that they shall be made naval governors of maritime provinces, districts and stations. For this sort of work their past training renders them peculiarly well fitted. They are to a certain extent familiar with the people, and equally familiar with the needs of the service. It is thought that in Porto Rico, Cuba, Hawaii, the Caroline Islands and the Philippines there will be abundant opportunities for the utilization of all of the naval officers who would thus be removed from the regular active list, and that they would be furnished with naval careers which might well satisfy any one's ambition.

PARK BENJAMIN.

SANTIAGO ECHOES.

I am indebted to Adj. Wm. W. Forsyth, 6th U. S. Cav., for the following:

At the battle of San Juan, July 1, 1898, the enlisted strength of the 6th Cavalry was two squadrons, aggregating 402.

Adj. C. W. Otwell, 7th U. S. Inf., also kindly sends the following: Enlisted strength of the 7th on the morning of the battle of El Caney, 892.

Capt. Geo. S. Young, 7th U. S. Inf., has returned to his regiment at Montauk Point from Denver, Col., where he devoted his brief leave to ridding his system of the poisonous Santiago fever. It was Capt. Young, with his company, who made one of the successful reconnaissances of the Spanish defenses of El Caney, thus enabling Gen. Chaffee and his troops to understand the positions of their attack. This reconnaissance was made on the 29th of June during broad daylight. One other reconnaissance was made by Lt. Lucius L. Durfee and company, of the 17th U. S. Infantry. Both were successful and especially interesting to the officers and men who not only saw the "lay of the outfit," but enjoyed seeing the enemy garbed in his cool uniform of bluish gray, straw hat and canvas shoes, leisurely strolling about the Plaza square, upon the trenches and blockhouse, languidly rolling and lighting his cigarette in apparent relish of the to-morrow's feast of "pig." The party went within easy rifle shot and not the least effort was made by the enemy to bag them.

Meeting Col. John F. Weston, C. S., at the Grand brought vividly to mind the picture of that gallant old veteran of the Civil War as he was at Siboney. "Chock full of business. Rations? Yes, of course; help yourself." This was about the only salutation Col. Weston could give his friends, and that only when he found time to adjust his "union suit," for it was the only kind he had time to wear. Yes, he wore a Panama hat to shade his always genial face, from the broiling sun. There's nothing in Col. Weston's depot that was not "yours" except the transportation to carry it off. Col. Weston has quit Montauk Point and has resumed his office in the Army Building.

It is most gratifying to be able to now give the name of Capt. D. H. Boughton, 3d U. S. Cav., as that of the officer referred to in my article on the battles of San Juan in the "Army and Navy Journal," Sept. 17, 1898, who "indicated to Parker the enemy's hottest works" at the ford, July 1, 1898.

I find that, inadvertently, the "2d" Infantry is placed in the column of officers engaged in the battle of El Caney, and that the "22d" Infantry is put in the lists of those engaged July 1 at San Juan. They should be transposed as each regiment is justly proud of its part in either battle.

Asst. Surg. Walter W. McCaw, U. S. A., who signally

distinguished himself in caring for the wounded at the San Juan ford during the three days' battles, is at the Grand, New York, receiving the congratulations of his Army on his merited promotion by brevets for gallant and unceasing meritorious services while continuously under the enemy's fire.

The gallant Capt. R. W. Dowdy, 17th Inf. (now retired), spent a few days with his friends at the Grand this week. Capt. Guy Carleton, 10th Cav., was also a prominent visitor at the Grand during the week.

MARCOTTE.

COST OF THE WAR.

Several newspapers have given interesting calculations of what the war has cost and is costing. The "Journal of Commerce," in a Washington dispatch, estimates that the cost, including maintenance of garrisons in conquered territory until the end of this fiscal year, or for nine months at \$10,000,000 a month, will aggregate \$235,000,000. Deducting the \$90,000,000 for the cost of garrisons, the expenditure so far would be only \$145,000,000. The "Tribune" gives the actual expenditures for six months, March to August, as \$108,138,175 under the Army and \$51,298,531 under the Navy Department. The returns for twenty-seven days, or nine-tenths of the month of September, increased by one-ninth indicate expenditures in that month of \$24,383,333 for the Army and \$7,744,444 for the Navy, which would make for seven full months of preparation and of war \$132,521,508 for the Army and \$59,042,975 for the Navy. Total, \$191,564,483. Last year in the same seven months the expenditures were \$35,069,731 for Army and \$19,990,167 for Navy purposes. This shows an excess thus far of \$136,495,586 in the two Departments. This makes the total cost of the military establishment \$895,000 per day in the war and the excess of war over peace \$640,000 per day. The indirect cost to the people is more than this in a proportion that would probably be surprising if it could be ascertained accurately. The cost of provisions has risen so much that the poor who do not pay taxes in any other way are made to feel the burden of the war, and the expenses of the well-to-do are increased very noticeably. Taking all classes together, it is probable that the necessary costs of living are higher by ten cents daily for each person of wage-earning age who is not a producer of food, and in the city of New York that means a charge of \$200,000 or \$250,000 daily due to the war alone. Extending such a calculation over all the urban populations of the country, we get a sum total that is much higher than the outgoes of the Government.

VIEWS OF A EUROPEAN CRITIC.

The military correspondent of a continental service magazine has expressed his views on the fighting in Cuba which the "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" summarizes as follows:

No great surprise was anywhere occasioned by the victories of the Americans on the sea, but the utter failure of the Spaniards to hold their ground against the Americans in the fighting around Santiago and at San Juan is legitimate matter for astonishment. The Spanish regular forces in Cuba had not only the advantage of numbers over the invaders, they were also fighting on their own ground, were thoroughly acclimatized and a large proportion of the enemy's troops was composed of volunteers who had never seen any service whatever. The reasons the correspondent assigns for the constant want of success of the Spaniards are, therefore, interesting. The American soldier, in the first place, is superior in military qualities to the Spanish, and in the next the latter always failed to make the most of the positions he occupied. The fire of the Spanish infantry, having regard to the quantity of ammunition expended, should have been ten-fold more deadly than it actually was. Some sharpshooters, it is true, perching themselves high up in trees, fired carefully and did considerable execution, but the infantry, as a rule, fired without aiming, appearing to have only one object in the world, viz., to fire off the utmost quantity of ammunition in the shortest possible time, an object for which their weapon, the Mauser, afforded the greatest facilities. The correspondent notes, en passant, that the Spanish intrenchments were drawn on the topographical crest of the ground of San Juan, instead of on the strategic crest, with the natural result that the defenders, being placed too far from the escarpment of the position, were unable to exercise much action on the assaults during the most dangerous and difficult part of their ascent.

The Spanish infantry possessed in the Mauser magazine rifle a capital weapon, which, had the men been better trained and their fire more under the control of their officers, must have inflicted tremendous losses on their opponents. The five smokeless powder cartridges to fill the magazine are detached together from the cartridge-holder and the loading is affected by one movement. The question has been debated whether the Mauser is superior to the Krag-Jorgensen, with which the American Regulars were armed. The correspondent thinks there should be no doubt on the point, as the Mauser has been adopted by Spain, Turkey, Sweden, Belgium, Brazil, Chili and the Argentine Republic, after repeated competitive trials with the Krag-Jorgensen, the various committees of inquiry appointed reporting that the Mauser bullet possessed greater initial velocity and penetrating power and that the rifling itself was of simpler and stronger construction than the Krag-Jorgensen. Be this as it may, the correspondent thinks the American Volunteers were very heavily handicapped in being armed with the Springfield, which can only fire one shot while the Mauser is firing four, and which only carries half as far as the latter. These facts were hardly of a nature to encourage the American Volunteers to advance, and accordingly they eagerly seized the arms and cartridges of any Regulars who fell. Noteworthy also are the assertions of the correspondent that the 2d Massachusetts had to be ordered to cease firing, as the smoke of their cartridges served to draw the fire of all the enemy's troops in the vicinity, and that too much attention cannot be paid to training men to adjust their sights to the distances given by the officers and non-commissioned officers of their sections, as, he says, many American soldiers in the heat of combat got greater elevation by simply raising the muzzles of their rifles.

A dispatch from San Francisco, Oct. 11, says General Merriam has decided to send to Manila in the transport Valencia and Ohio the 1st Washington Regt. and Battery A of the California Heavy Artillery. Colonel Wholley, of the Washington Regiment, was instructed to make all necessary preparations for embarking his command on or about Oct. 18. The Senator will carry the 23d Battalion, the Oregon recruits and Battery D of the California Heavy Artillery.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION.

We have not undertaken to give a detailed report of the testimony before the President's Commission inquiring into the conduct of the war. The Army is its own best commission and it is considering diligently the important teachings of our short campaign. Much of the testimony consists of opinions, but occasionally some significant fact crops out. Major James H. Hyassell, Chief Surgeon, 1st Army Corps, at Camp Thomas, said that out of the whole number of cases of fever at Camp Thomas the death rate would be lower than three-fourths of 1 per cent. He considered that exceptional and evidence of proper treatment when the death rate in typhoid fever in the cities was much higher. He thought the spread of disease was due to uncovering of the sinks and the distribution of infection by flies.

Major Hugh J. Gallagher, 1st Lieutenant, 6th Cavalry, who was assigned to the Volunteer Army as Commissary, and was ordered by General Shafter to establish a commissary depot at Siboney, Cuba, on June 24, testified that 5,000 Cuban soldiers were fed from June 25 to July 11. A sub-depot was made at El Pozo, seven miles from Siboney, July 1, at San Juan on July 18 and at Santiago on July 26. As to the suitability of the Army ration for hot climates, he said: "I don't think it is suitable. There is too much meat. The men have a craving for rice and tomatoes. Vegetables will have to take the place of a portion of meat. The ration will have to be changed, I think, to suit the climate." The largest amount of reserve rations on shore at any time before the surrender, was 50,000, and for two days there was suffering. "It was due to the high surf. If we had had more lighters we could have landed more supplies and had them in stock. As it was, we had only one day's rations at a time."

"Did any sickness result?" asked Colonel Denby.

"Yes. Men that did not have coffee and sugar for two days undoubtedly became ill."

General McCook inquired: "Suppose the surf had continued seven days, what would have become of that Army?"

"The suffering," responded Major Gallagher, "would have been so great that the Army would have had to fall back."

These were the risks of our dash into Cuba.

The Commission rather opened their eyes when Colonel James G. C. Lee, A. Q. M. G., testified that at Camp Thomas "each regiment had 25 to 27 wagons in their trains." "What?" ejaculated General Dodge. "Yes, sir," Colonel Lee affirmed, "twenty-five." "Twenty-five?" repeated Captain Howell. "We only had six in the last war," added Colonel Lee with a smile. "Why, in my command there were but three," said General Dodge. Colonel Lee said the War Department had not interfered with his operations, but junior officers had attempted interference, though upon protest this was immediately remedied. These officers were in the Quartermaster General's Department.

General Francis V. Greene thought the Manila expedition was very thoroughly organized. He contrasted the conditions at Manila with those existing in the Russian Army as seen by him during the Russo-Turkish campaign. In that General Greene was present as an American officer. He said he saw more suffering in one day in the Russian Army than in one month at Manila. He had seen the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments go all to pieces. Troops went across the Balkans in winter without tents or blankets. They slept in the snow without covering, and fought in water with ice in it, and lived off the country. At Manila the Commissary and Quartermaster Departments were far better than in the Russian Army. The sickness in the latter army was great. There was as high as 60,000 men in the hospitals at one time, typhoid fever being the prevailing illness. He said the officers from civil life were all willing and anxious to do, but lacked experience and knowledge of the business. The inconvenience caused by lack of experience on the part of the civil officers was very little.

General Greene gave several instances of hardship arising from the strictness of Army regulations. "For example, in unloading the lighters at Manila, one of them was capsized and sunk, but as the rations on it had been previously issued to a regiment, the Commissary was no longer responsible for them. When the regiment called for the new rations, the Commissary said he could not issue them, and there was a deadlock. The only way out of such a difficulty is a board of survey, which has to be ordered, to examine the circumstances, and make its report to a division commander, before any more rations can be issued. In the meantime the men get nothing to eat. The ration is not sufficient or of the right kind for all circumstances. At Manila regiments were sent out in turn to hold the trenches pending an attack. The facilities for cooking were poor; indeed, there were almost none; it rained in torrents all the time. The men had to keep awake twenty-four hours, for the attacks generally came in the night, and under these conditions it was impossible to make the ration go around. In the matter of coffee, I would suggest that it should always be roasted and ground and put up in tins. The Regular Army likes green coffee, because it keeps its strength; but when we were at Manila, with five or six inches of rain falling a day, to turn over to a company a bag of green coffee and tell them to roast it and grind it, was to give them an almost impossible task. The instruments for grinding coffee are bulky, and in hurried campaigning are often left behind." General Greene testified that while the supplies were ample at Manila there was occasionally a little difficulty in getting them to hand promptly, and but for the extraordinary efficiency of Major Jones his corps might have fared badly. While in the Philippines the Regular troops wore woolen shirts and trousers and the Volunteers wore canvas suits. There was a scarcity of shoes, as the Department could not get enough shoes in San Francisco. As a result, when the troops got into Manila about 300 marched in barefooted. Other shoes were procured immediately however, in Manila.

Captain James C. Baldrige, a Brigade Commissary, in General Lee's corps at Camp Cuba Libre, Fla., was appointed from civil life, and before the war was in the live stock commission business in Chicago. He was one of those competent food experts the appointment of whom has been suggested so often and his testimony showed that the men were supplied well. Once he found weevils in black bread and showed the bread to the General, who ordered it destroyed and issued good bread for it. The 2d New Jersey seems to have been full of complaints and their management was bad. To this regiment of 1,175 men he issued in eleven days 4,088 pounds meat, 10,250 pounds flour, 3,900 pounds hardtack, 13,360 pounds and 800 cans of vegetables, 1,290 pounds coffee, 1,950 pounds sugar. They appear to have wanted a change, for in another term of eleven days he issued to them 12,175 pounds meat, 12,454 pounds flour, 11,367 pounds and 730 cans vegetables, 1,100 pounds coffee and 1,650 pounds sugar.

Gen. William M. Graham said that he thought the reg-

ulation Springfield is a better arm for recruits than the 30-caliber rifle. The tendency of inexperienced soldiers is to fire at random and with the lighter gun they waste much ammunition with little effectiveness. After much practice the 30-caliber would be the better gun, but for Volunteers the smokeless powder Springfield would be the better arm. "With the 30-caliber gun, green troops could not hit anything," he remarked.

In answering the questions of the Commission the Secretary of War disclosed the first plan of campaign which was to land a force at Mariel, a point about twenty-six miles west of Havana, reports having been received that it was healthy and available for camping, the idea being to assault Havana if possible before the rainy season. This plan was abandoned because later reports were that the landing place was unhealthy. The Spanish fleet was then off and its purposes uncertain. The Santiago campaign was made necessary by the presence of Admiral Cervera's fleet in Santiago Harbor, but had previously been contemplated as one point on the coast where a reconnaissance in force was to be made. After the first bombardment of the forts Admiral Sampson thought 10,000 men could take the place, but afterwards it was reinforced. The delay in getting General Shafter's Army off was due to the sighting of Spanish vessels in Nicholas Channel, as shown by telegrams printed below. The following dispatches have been published in connection. The first, a letter from Secretary Long, is not included in Secretary Alger's answer. Admiral Sampson's of June 7, is a reply to it:

Washington, May 27, 1898.

To Sampson, care Naval base, Key West, Fla.: If Spanish division is proved to be at Santiago, it is the intention of the Department to make descent immediately upon that port with 10,000 United States troops, landing about eight nautical miles east of the port. You will be expected to convey transports, probably fifteen or twenty, going in person and taking with you the New York, Indiana and the Oregon, and as many smaller vessels with good batteries as can possibly be gathered to guard against possible attack by Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers, etc. The blockade of Havana will be sufficiently provided for during the movement with the monitors and some small vessels. After arrival off Santiago every vessel that can be spared will be returned to north coast of Cuba. This early notice enables you to prepare details at once for immediate execution when orders are issued. At the request of the War Department and by the approval of this Department, the movement will be on the north side of Cuba and Windward Passage.

LONG.

(Telegram A, sent in cipher May 31, 1898, 2:30 a. m.)

War Department.

Washington, May 30, 1898.

Major General William R. Shafter, Tampa, Fla.:

With the approval of the Secretary of War, you are directed to take your command on transports and proceed under convoy of the Navy to the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, land your force at such a place east or west of that point as your judgment may dictate, under the protection of the Navy, and move it on to the high ground and bluffs overlooking the harbor, or into the interior, as shall best enable you to capture or destroy the garrison there and cover the Navy as it sends its men in small boats to remove torpedoes, or with the aid of the Navy capture or destroy the Spanish fleet now reported to be in Santiago Harbor.

You will use the utmost energy to accomplish this enterprise, and the Government relies upon your good judgment as to the most judicious use of your command, but desires to impress upon you the importance of accomplishing this object with the least possible delay. You can call to your assistance any of the insurgent forces in that vicinity and make use of such of them as you think advisable to assist you, especially as scouts, guides, etc. You are cautioned against putting too much confidence in any person outside of your troops. You will take every precaution against ambushes or surprises or positions that may have been mined or are commanded by the Spanish forces. You will co-operate most earnestly with the naval forces in every way, agreeing beforehand upon a code of signals. Communicate your instructions to Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley.

On completion of this enterprise, unless you receive other orders or deem it advisable to remain in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, re-embark your troops and proceed to the harbor of Port de Banos, reporting by the most favorable means for further orders and future important service—this with the understanding that your command has not sustained serious loss and that the above harbor is safe for your transports and convoy. When will you sail?

By command of Major General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

(Telegram C.) Washington, June 7, 1898, 7:50 p. m.

General Shafter, Tampa, Fla.:

That you may know the exact situation, the President directs me to send you the following from Sampson:

"Bombarded forts at Santiago, 7:30 to 10 a. m. to-day, June 6. Have silenced forts quickly, without injury of any kind, though stationary 2,000 yards. If 10,000 men were here city and fleet could be ours within forty-eight hours. Every consideration demands immediate Army movement. If delayed city will be defended more strongly by guns taken from fleet."

He further says that you will sail as indicated in your telegram, but with not less than 10,000 men.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

(Telegram H.) Tampa, Fla., June 7, 1898.

Adjutant General Corbin:

I expect to have 834 officers, 16,154 men, on transports by daylight, and will sail at that hour. Will wire particulars before starting.

SHAFTER.

(Telegram J.) Washington, June 26, 1898.

Major General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., Washington:

Sir: By direction of the President, an expedition will be organized with the least possible delay, under the immediate command of Major General Brooke, U. S. A., consisting of three divisions taken from the troops best equipped in the 1st and 3d Army Corps, and two divisions from the 4th Army Corps, for movement and operation against the enemy in Cuba and Porto Rico. The command under Major General Shafter, or such part thereof as can be spared from the work now in hand, will join the foregoing expedition, and you will command the forces thus united in person. Transports for this service will be assembled at Tampa with the least possible delay. The naval forces will furnish convoy and co-operate with you in accomplishing the object in view. You will place yourself in close touch with the senior officer of the Navy in those waters, with the view to harmonious and forceful action.

Estimates will be made by you immediately on the several staff departments for the necessary supplies and subsistence; such estimates to be submitted to the Secretary of War. For the information of the President, copies of all orders and instructions given by you from time to time will be forwarded on the day of their issue to the Adjutant General of the Army. Also daily re-

ports of the state and condition of your command will be made to the Secretary of War direct.

It is important that immediate preparations be made for this movement, and, when ready, report to this Department for further instructions. Very respectfully,

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

(Telegram K.) Washington, June 8, 1898.

Major General Shafter, Tampa, Fla.:

Wait until you get further orders before you sail. Answer quick.

(Telegram L.) Washington, June 8, 1898.

Major General Miles, Port Tampa, Fla.:

I have sent the following telegram to Major General Shafter: "Wait until you get further orders before you sail. Answer quick."

(Telegram M.) Washington, June 8, 1898.

Major General Miles, Tampa, Fla.:

The reason for countermarching order you will find in the following. The order was given at the request of the Navy Department by direction of the President:

"Key West, June 8.—Spanish armored cruiser, second class, and Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer seen by Eagle, Nicholas Channel, Cuba. Destroyer convoy. Detail follow."

"Key West, June 8.—Last cipher just came by Resolute, just arrived; was pursued by two vessels, Nicholas Channel, Cuba, last night. Shall I order Indiana and all available cruisers to coast of Cuba? More detail to follow."

Remey.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

THE COAST SIGNAL SERVICE.

Captain John R. Bartlett, U. S. N., retired, has made an interesting report on the operation of the U. S. Coast Signal Service, which was established by order of the Secretary of the Navy, dated March 15, 1898. The plan of the work was laid out by a board appointed last year. The exigencies of war service caused rapid changes in the command, Captain C. F. Goodrich, U. S. N., and Capt. Theodore F. Kane, U. S. N., retired, filling the office of Superintendent between March 15 and May 9, when Captain Bartlett took charge. Eighteen stations were established on the coast from Massachusetts to Louisiana and manned by 310 men. Each station was furnished with a 90-foot mast and 40-foot yard, flags, shapes, telescopes, torches and Ardois lights. A "routine of exercise and drill" was observed and inspections made every two weeks.

The value of the service was increased very greatly by coupling it with the Life Saving Stations, where 1,443 crews, 850 lighthouse keepers and 33 weather bureau observers keep the whole coast under continual watch. The life saving crews being laid off usually in June and July, a bill was passed to keep the majority of the stations open the whole year. Arrangements were made with the Marine Hospital service to care for the sick.

All the stations were connected with the telegraph system and immediate right of way arranged for in case of emergency. Trials repeatedly made showed that the whole system could be put in communication with the Washington office in half an hour. Preparations were also made for notifying adjacent auxiliary naval forces, forts and batteries directly from the stations. The lamp signals were improved by the use of acetylene gas, giving 150 candle power, and being read easily nine miles away. Pigeons were not used, but a trained service of this kind is recommended.

The results of all this work are summed up as follows:

"From the practical operation of the Coast Signal Service for three months I am confident that it would have served the use for which it was established—to observe and report the approach of an enemy's vessels. It frequently served an excellent purpose in keeping the Navy Department advised of the movements of United States vessels, and was particularly serviceable in several instances, such as the reporting to and putting the Department in direct communication with the U. S. S. Oregon, after her long run from the Pacific and while the whole country was anxious for news of her; also in reporting the U. S. S. San Francisco, when that vessel needed assistance and quick correspondence with Washington was of the utmost importance. It was also useful in keeping the various Navy Yards advised of the approach of vessels, thus giving them advance notice of their arrival and, in many cases, several hours in which to make preparation for their reception. (Appendix B.) Some of the stations were able to render valuable assistance to the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, in keeping in close touch with the hospital and supply ships and transports and by transmitting messages to them while they were in the offing."

"The result of my experience leads me to believe that the Coast Signal Service should be an integral part of a Navy Coast Defence System, as it is most intimately connected with it, and should be in closer relation than that of an allied branch; also that the personnel of this service can be entirely furnished by the men who have been trained in the State Naval Militias. They have proved in our recent experiment well disciplined, trustworthy, competent and zealous, and I can speak in the highest terms of the officers and naval maritimes who entered the Coast Signal Service. The officers have been intelligent and painstaking, and their acquaintance with the men of their commands has resulted in a very high percentage of effective work. Another valuable result of the experiment has been to demonstrate the great usefulness of the life saving stations for the purposes of observation and international code signaling, and to show that the lighthouses are almost instantly convertible, in an emergency, into quarters and signal towers."

The cost of the work done April 22 to Sept. 30, inclusive, was \$73,108.68.

Gen. Breckinridge recently submitted the direct question to Gen. Sternberg as to who had the right to command the hospital surgeons, saying that, at Chickamauga, three individuals were a sort of do-as-you-please fellows under nobody's command. The same condition existed at the new quarters at Camp Hamilton. Gen. Sternberg replied that the surgeons were subject to the orders of the division commanders; that it was the latter's business to know this and secure obedience. The surgeons had maintained that they were responsible only to Surg. Gen. Sternberg.

In a letter to Senator Burnside, dated Nov. 11, 1878, General Alfred H. Terry laid it down as an incontestable principle that "no government has the moral right to send its troops into the field against a savage foe unless the force sent be sufficient to make victory certain. Governments may be justified in opposing an inferior force to a superior enemy in civilized warfare, for their defeat is not destruction; but it is a crime little better than murder itself for a government to expose its servants to overthrow when overthrow carries with it utter annihilation."

THE INDIAN OUTBREAK.

It is difficult to get trustworthy details of the Indian outbreak at Leech Lake, Minn., the excitement which always accompanies such affairs seeming to have unsettled the newspaper representatives. The day will probably come when this extravagant dismay will be recognized as the outcome of three centuries of almost incessant warfare with the hostiles, and the Minnesota territory has not forgotten its hard experiences in 1863. The hopeful feeling of Gen. Bacon, expressed in his telegrams of the 7th inst., seems to have been premature. At all events, the ugly feeling of the Indians continued, though they have not ventured on hostilities again. Other troops are reported by press telegrams to have been sent to the front and distributed as follows: Lieut. Col. Harbach's command, 215 men, Leech Lake Agency; Gen. Bacon's command, 120 men, Walker; Battery A, Cass Lake, and Battery B, Deer River. A battalion of the 14th Minnesota Volunteers, 340 strong, left for the Leech Lake country October 9. The soldiers were to be stationed in the country north of the lake to prevent the escape of the Indians northward. While these precautionary measures were taken the Indians were approached by agents and traders, and though the prospect of a fight undoubtedly stirred up some of the bucks, the tribe on the whole seems to have yielded to persuasion, and it is said the four men wanted have been surrendered.

The trouble is reported to have originated in a foolish disregard of the rights of the old Chief Bog-A-Ma-Goshig, three years ago, when on being discharged as a witness in court at Duluth he was refused fees and mileage and had to walk home. Since then he has resisted all attempts to arrest him, and finally the other bucks took a hand and drove off the Marshal. Then they began to buy arms and prepare for a fight. Five correspondents were with the troops when they arrived on the ground, and Mr. Brill, of the St. Paul "Pioneer Press," says:

"The first shot fired was an accident, and it is due to that accident that the entire command was not wiped out to a man. Sergt. Kelly was instructed to dismiss the company for dinner. The men were drawn up near the house and ordered to stack arms. One of the recruits failed to turn the safety catch on his gun and as he did not properly stack it it fell to the ground and was discharged. The ambushed Indians thought they were discovered, and two signal shots were fired, closely followed by a full volley from the three sides of the clearing. In an instant the soldiers had their guns and fired a volley before they broke for shelter. After the first volley was fired the troops scattered. All the men retreated to safe shelter and the fight began in earnest. Gen. Bacon at once assumed command with Lieut. Ross in charge of the extreme left and Major Wilkinson in the center. Col. Sheehan assumed the command of the right wing. Never was more or greater personal bravery shown than these officers displayed. Gen. Bacon, with a gun in his hand, seemed to be everywhere at once. Now he was calling out to the soldiers to steady and encourage them, and again he was lying down shooting carefully at the fitful puffs of smoke in the woods, practically the only sign of the enemy."

There were two things worthy of notice in this affair, the opposition of Krag-Jorgensen and Remingtons, and, as might be expected, the heavier bullet seems to have done the more fatal work. The other is, that one of the soldiers, Private Wicker, is reported to have said the "rifles of the Regulars would shoot through an ordinary sized tree and kill the man behind it. He saw Sergeant Hart make two unsuccessful efforts to kill an Indian behind a tree less than 100 yards away, but each time he missed. Finally he aimed square at the tree and was rewarded by seeing the Indian on the other side throw up his hands and fall to the ground. When the Indians found out that we could do this they were anxious to get away, and we managed to get some good shots at them as they dodged from one place of safety to another."

OUR NAVAL LOSSES.

A tabulated statement is issued by the Navy Department this week showing the full extent of the losses and the number of wounded in the Navy during the war up to the present time. These figures are remarkable and the small number of deaths during hostilities compared with the number lost by the enemy make a record that has rarely been presented in naval engagements. Seventeen men killed and sixty-seven wounded is the total loss suffered by the American naval forces from April last, when the blockade of Havana was ordered up to and including the withdrawal of the North Atlantic forces from Cuban waters. Eighty-four casualties in all is the naval record for the war and there is no present likelihood that the numbers will be increased.

When Admiral Dewey slaughtered the Spanish ships in the bay of Manila he lost not a man and but nine suffered injury by the explosion of one shell on a ship which did the most damage. None of these were injured severely, and all recovered and were soon ready for duty again. In the battle of July 3, when the fleet under command of Admiral Sampson administered such a crushing blow to the fleet Spain could gather in our waters, but one man was killed and three injured. As at the battle of Manila all of the injured speedily recovered and were soon on duty again. A few days previous to this battle, on July 22, during an attack upon the forts at Santiago one sailor was killed and eleven men wounded, of whom seven have been able to return to duty. It is noteworthy that the heaviest losses of the Navy were on land, at Guantanamo Bay, where there were twenty-two casualties, of which six were fatal. Of the sixteen wounded men nine returned to duty, three have been invalided from the service and four are still under treatment. The next in importance in number of casualties was the fight between the forts and gunboats off Cienfuegos, where one man was killed outright, a second died soon after, nine returned to duty, and one is still under treatment. The fight between the torpedo boat Winslow and Revenue Cutter Hudson at Cardenas gave the most fatal casualties in the water. Ensign Bagley, the first officer of the war to fall, was killed there, with a number of men by his side through the explosion of a shell on the deck of the Winslow. Of the eight casualties five were deaths. Lieut. Bernadon, the commanding officer of the boat, was among the wounded, all of whom soon after returned to duty. In the bombardment of San Juan in the early part of the war the casualties numbered eight with one man killed. One of the wounded was invalided home, while six returned to duty soon after. Four other casualties occurring in as many separate engagements complete the list of naval losses. The record is remarkable in other respects, for of the sixty-seven wounded men, fifty-four were returned to duty, one died of his wounds, six were retired from the service, and six died under treatment. Considering the activity of the Navy and the importance of two of its engagements, the immunity from casualties make this war remarkable among naval contests of the world.

THE PRESIDENT AT OMAHA.

President McKinley made an earnest and noble address at Omaha. Few of its parts can be called significant, but perhaps the reader may find an inner meaning in the following: "In this age of frequent interchange and mutual dependency we cannot shirk our international responsibilities if we would; they must be met with courage and wisdom, and we must follow duty even if desire opposes. No deliberation can be too mature or self-control too constant in this solemn hour of our history. We must avoid the temptation of undue aggression and aim to secure only such results as will promote our own and the general good."

Referring to the heroes of Manila, Santiago and Porto Rico, he said: "Who will dim the splendor of their achievements? Who will withhold from them their well-earned distinction? Who will intrude distraction at this time to belittle the manly spirit of the American youth and impair the usefulness of the American Navy? Who will embarrass the Government by sowing seeds of dissatisfaction among the brave men who stand ready to serve and die if need be for their country? Who will darken the councils of the Republic in this hour requiring the united wisdom of all? Shall we deny to ourselves what the rest of the world so freely and so justly accords to us? The men who endured in the short but decisive struggle its hardships, its privations, whether in the field or camp, on ship or in the siege, and planned and achieved its victories, will never tolerate impeachment, either direct or indirect, of those who won a peace whose great gain to civilization is yet unknown and unwritten. The faith of a Christian nation recognizes the hand of Almighty God in the ordeal through which we have passed. Divine favor seemed manifest everywhere. In fighting for humanity's sake we have been signally blessed. We did not seek war. To avoid it, if this could be done in justice and honor to the rights of our neighbors and ourselves, was our constant prayer."

"The war was no more invited by us than were the questions which are laid at our door by its results. Now, as then, we will do our duty. The problems will not be solved in a day. Patience will be required; patience combined with sincerity of purpose and unshaken resolution to do right, seeking only the highest good of the nation and recognizing no other obligation, pursuing no other path but that of duty."

"Right action follows right purpose. We may not at all times be able to divine the future, the way may not always seem clear, but if our aims are high and unselfish, somehow and in some way the right end will be reached. The genius of the nation, its freedom, its wisdom, its humanity, its courage, its justice, favored by Divine Providence, will make it equal to every task and the master of every emergency."

Rear Admiral Edmund O. Matthews, president of the Examining and Retiring Boards, and the second ranking officer of the Navy, will be placed on the retired list on the 24th instant, having attained on that day the age of 62 years. Admiral Matthews at present is also chairman of the Board on Promotion and will continue on both duties for some time after his retirement. Admiral Joseph M. Miller, who has recently returned from Honolulu, on the flagship Philadelphia, retires early in November, thus advancing Admiral Norton to the top of the list. According to the best informed officials of the Department, the retirement of Admiral Matthews will not lead to any promotions, and the same is said to be true of the retirement of Admiral Miller. Until the number of Rear Admirals has been reduced to seven, including Admiral Dewey, who was promoted by special act of Congress, it is held by the Navy Department that no promotions can follow through the retirements of officers in the grades of Rear Admiral and Commodore. Capt. H. F. Picking is now the senior Captain of the Navy, and while many officers maintain that he must be advanced on the retirement of Admiral Miller, others hold to the contrary opinion. This whole question of naval promotions has become complicated and a formal decision by the Secretary may be necessary to determine the precise status of a number of officers in the higher grades.

Commissary of Subsistence Eagan said this week that he was still in receipt of complaints of soldiers who claim to be starving on Government rations. Many of the communications were not signed and little importance is attached to most of them as it is known that a bountiful quantity of commissary supplies is on hand and at the disposal of men in all camps. Complaints that had some semblance of being well taken have been investigated and it has been found that the writers had falsified the facts in an effort to secure discharge from the service. Many of these complaints came from the 2d New Jersey Infantry, stationed at Jacksonville. About the time they were received the Brigade Commissary, Capt. Balbridge, reported in Washington and was called before the Investigating Committee and closely questioned about the matter. Fortunately the Captain was amply provided with facts to disprove the complaints. The men of this regiment, he said, are known to the 7th Army Corps as growlers and fault-finders, and they had no more ground for complaining about the quality and quantity of the rations than they had for other "kicks" made by them.

Items from Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., this week are: Major Boyle, recently transferred from the 9th to the 21st Inf., has arrived and assumed command of the post. 2d Lieuts. Love and Weeks, 21st Inf., appointed from civil life, have reported for duty. The former has been assigned to Co. H and the latter to Co. L. The assignment of companies under the three battalion formation of the regiment has been made as follows: 1st Battalion, C, A, F and M; 2d Battalion, E, D, K and I; 3d Battalion, B, C, L and H. The 1st Battalion is in command of Maj. Wilhelm, the second, Capt. Duncan, and the third, Capt. Wittich. The enlisted men of Co. E, 21st Infantry, feel under deep obligation to Captain and Mrs. Duncan for their many kindnesses to the sick of the company while the regiment lay in camp at Montauk Point. Their treatment of the men is a common topic of conversation among the old members of the company as they sit about their quarters, and many of the men state positively that it is to the care of Mrs. Duncan that they owe their recovery.

Adjutant General Tillinghast, of New York, under date of Oct. 6, says: "The re-establishment of the organizations of the National Guard, which have entered the United States service as Volunteers and are now about to be mustered out and return to the State service, is placed in the hands of the Major General commanding the National Guard." Men enlisted in provisional organizations about to be disbanded and who desire to continue in the service, may be transferred to such organization as they select. General Tillinghast directs that every encouragement be given Volunteers to join the National Guard.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

"St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 7, 1898.
"Adjutant General Army, Washington, D. C.:
"Official dispatch from Walker announces six bodies and eleven wounded will arrive in St. Paul to-night. No names. Have made arrangements for immediate transfer to Fort Snelling and proper care and attention there."
"STURGIS, Assistant Adjutant General."

"Brainerd, Minn., Oct. 7, 1898.
"Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.:
"Walker, Minn., Oct. 5.—Whilst protecting United States Marshal at this camp on Leech Lake, opposite Bear Island, with a detachment of eighty men, 3d Infantry, was attacked by a large force of Chippewa Indians at noon to-day. Indians fighting from heavy timber and underbrush. Indians driven back. Our loss: Killed—Capt. Wilkinson, Sergt. Butler, Privates Olmstead and Ziebell. Wounded—Sergt. Ayres, Privates Daley, Boucher, Brown, Wicker, Jensen, Turner, Zigler and Francony and Deputy Marshal Sheehan. Communication is most difficult by small steamboats."
"BACON, Brigadier General."

"Brainerd, Minn., Oct. 7, 1898.
"Adjutant General, Washington:
"Walker, Minn., Oct. 6.—One soldier killed to-day and one Indian police killed; one wounded. Number of Indians killed impossible to estimate. They have now scattered in their canoes during night to the various islands in this section. Have accomplished all that can be done here at this late season and will return with my command to-morrow. Communication with this point rare and difficult."
"BACON, Brigadier General."

The following telegram was sent by Governor Clough of Minnesota on October 8:

"H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General, Washington:
"No one claims that reinforcements were needed at Walker. I have not been asked for assistance from that quarter, though I do not think that Gen. Bacon has won the victory he claims. The people generally say so."
"The Indians claim they have won, and that is my opinion."

"The people all along the Fosston branch of the Great Northern Railroad are much alarmed and are asking for assistance, for the protection asked of the War Department. The soldiers are here and willing and ready to go, but as you have revoked your order of yesterday, you can do what you like with your soldiers. The State of Minnesota will try and get along without assistance from the Department in the future."

"D. M. CLOUGH, Governor."

"Walker, Minn., Oct. 7, via Brainerd, Minn.
"Adjutant General, Washington:
"Arrived here at noon with my detachment in good condition. The killed and badly wounded have been shipped to Fort Snelling this morning."

"The Indians have been badly whipped and left the country adjacent to the fight. En route here other Chippewa bands displayed white flags along the lake shore. Much talk here of general Indian outbreak. Will ascertain facts and report later."

"Find Colonel Harbach at this place with 200 men, 3d Infantry. Will remain myself and keep troops here awaiting developments. Regret exaggerated rumors published resulting from my inability to communicate. Have been in no danger of massacre and need no reinforcements. Colonel Harbach's coming was good in sending out boats."
"BACON, Brigadier General."

"Havana, Oct. 10.
"The United States can land free of duty supplies for destitute at ports of Bahia Honda, Caibarien and Matanzas."
"WADE, Major General."

"San Juan de Porto Rico, Oct. 12, 1898.
"Secretary of War, Washington:
"The United States Commission have informed the Spanish Commission that the United States expect to have complete possession of Porto Rico on October 18. The Spanish Commission assent to this and say that it is expected that the evacuation will be complete on or before that day. If not, they will concede possession. The United States Commission has practically completed the details of the evacuation, and the joint commission has held its last session and adjourned without day. The United States troops will be placed in San Juan and the flag hoisted at noon October 18."
"BROOKE, Major General."

The dispatches from Paris announce every day that the two commissions are disputing vigorously over the terms, but there is little likelihood that the reporters have any knowledge of the facts. The vacuity of these reports is sufficiently shown by a late declaration of the "Gaulois," a French paper, according to which the Spaniards say that the protocol was signed at a moment so critical and in the face of such an imperative necessity that it cannot be considered as being ratified by the sovereign free wish of the nation. In this fact, they conclude, exists a sufficient reason to allow of their non-acceptance as definite the preliminary conventions relating to Cuba. "The arrival, therefore, at an understanding," says the "Gaulois," "offers grave difficulties, and one asks with anxiety how the negotiations will eventually terminate." We repeat this story only to exhibit the worthlessness of all these reports. As Mr. Brewer said in a recent number of the Army and Navy Journal, the protocol is a fixed agreement, obtained under the usual conditions of duress following successful war. Its validity is not a subject that can come before the Commissioners.

The third edition of the Military Laws of the United States has been revised by Lieut. Col. George B. Davis, Deputy Judge Advocate General and Professor of Law at the U. S. Military Academy, and now includes all legislation affecting the military establishment up to the adjournment of Congress in July last. It was necessary to add pages and to omit some unimportant matters in order to make room for the recent legislation, but the text is complete as to military legislation had during the recent session of Congress. If there is much legislation this winter, especially in respect to the Militia or National Guard, a new edition will have to be made at the adjournment of Congress in March next. It is very probable that there will be considerable such legislation and that the revision which includes it will therefore be fixed for a number of years at least.

Bids were opened at the Navy Department this week for the construction of the naval hospital at Mare Island, which is to have a total capacity of eighty beds, but will be so planned that this number may be doubled in an emergency. Twenty firms presented bids, of which the lowest from a San Francisco firm was \$71,000. The building is to be completed within six months.

THE PROVIDENCE THAT DELAYED.

The subject of the "spook fleet" which delayed General Shafter's sailing a full week has been exciting interest in Washington. Lieutenant W. H. H. Southerland, commanding the gunboat Eagle, made the report which caused so much concern to the Government. He reported that he had seen two suspicious warships, presumably Spanish, cruising off the north coast of Cuba in the track to be followed by the transports.

The reasons that Lieut. Southerland had for believing that he had sighted Spanish vessels are said to be that at 9 p. m., June 7, a white light was seen bearing N. N. W. The Eagle headed for it, but the light disappeared. After running some time without seeing anything the chase was abandoned. At about 9:45 a light was seen bearing north by east, half east. Again the Eagle started in chase and made the private night signal, displaying it for two minutes, during which time the light disappeared and the vessel's hull could be made out. No answer was made to this signal. Five or ten minutes later the Eagle repeated the night signal and received no reply. Finally the chase displayed a white light and was immediately answered by the display of other white lights at about equal distances astern and to the westward. The Eagle, in the meantime having approached at full speed, could make out four vessels, two large ones. The Eagle steamed within a distance of a mile of these vessels for over half an hour. During the interval the vessels could be plainly made out in the moonlight. The fact that the night signals were not answered and the presence of white stern lights indicated that the vessels were strangers and perhaps enemies. The Eagle then turned to the westward and hastened to Key West. Shortly after her arrival at Key West Commander J. G. Eaton, of the Resolute, reported to Admiral Watson, then on the blockading squadron, that he had seen two vessels and had been chased by them. The whole occurrence is mysterious. Four of our vessels, including the foreign built New Orleans, were on their way to Cuba at the time, but they saw nothing of either the Eagle or the Resolute. Whatever the "spook fleet" may have been composed of, it was a providential appearance for us. General Shafter tells us in his report that he was ordered June 7 to sail with not less than 10,000 men, and that some of his vessels actually started, but were recalled in consequence of orders from the Secretary of War to delay on account of a Spanish vessel that had been sighted. The delay enabled him to sail June 14 with 16,887 officers and men. We all know that this force proved to be too small for the work to be done, and what the history of only ten thousand would have been must be left to the imagination.

The vessels seen by Lieut. Southerland and Comdr. Eaton will always be known in our history as the "phantom fleet," but a careful consideration of all the facts and after all pressure of responsibility has passed, has convinced the authorities that these competent officers were justified in the conclusions they reached. Lieut. Southerland did not report that the vessels were Cervera's fleet. He simply reported the facts as he found them, and these facts were the encountering of strange vessels which did not answer his signals; he proceeded so near one that he was not over three-quarters of a mile away. His entire crew of sixty-five men saw with him four ships, one large and believed to be the Alfonso XIII, two gunboats, and the torpedo boat Terror, which was left disabled at San Juan when Cervera's fleet proceeded on its way to Santiago. Satisfied that the squadron were the enemy's ships, Lieut. Southerland reported what he had seen to Commo. Remy at Key West, who communicated the facts to Washington. Shortly after Lieut. Southerland arrived Comdr. Eaton, of the Resolute, made his report. These are the facts and the Department still credits them. The Secretary of the Navy does not believe in a "spook fleet," and as the days of phantom ships have passed the squadron sighted on that dark night by the Eagle's officers and crew was probably composed of the above indicated ships, which had been got together for the purpose of causing trouble to the transports with soldiers on board. We believe the Department is endeavoring to obtain from the Spaniards an explanation of this strange occurrence if they have one to give.

Professor Charles W. Larned has designed a beautiful emblem or device for the U. S. Military Academy, and it has been adopted by the authorities. It is a helmet of Pallas over a Greek sword and is borne on an oval with the inscription "West Point, MDCCCII." and surrounded by a band bearing the motto, "Duty, Honor, Country, U. S. M. A." The arms of the Academy are a shield bearing the arms of the United States of America, the emblem of the U. S. Military Academy, a helmet of Pallas over a Greek sword. Crest, an eagle with wings displayed. Motto: "Duty, Honor, Country, West Point, 1802, U. S. M. A." The Military Academy has never been represented by any emblem or device, while all the other prominent colleges have a design. The University Club of New York, the membership of which is made up exclusively of graduates, many of whom are West Pointers, is erecting a new building, and as an ornamentation the architect has introduced into the facade the emblems of the various universities, but found that of the Military Academy wanting.

Geronimo, our old Apache antagonist, is now showing off in the Omaha Exposition and took great interest in the reports of the Minnesota hostilities. He talked with great good sense on the subject, saying that when he was young he thought he could destroy the white man, but since he had seen the great cities and abundant population he had learned that the only role for the Indian is submission. They are not the people that the Great Father loves, for if they were he would protect and care for them. They have tried to please him, but they do not know how. On the subject of educating Indians his ideas are sound. Schools are good for them, but it is useless to educate them if they are to be sent back to the desert. "If an Indian boy goes to school and learns to be like a white boy he comes back to the agency and there is nothing for him to do but put on a blanket and be like an Indian again. This is where the Government is to blame. When it takes our children away and educates them, it should give them something to do, not turn them loose to run wild at the agency. Until that time comes, educating the Indian is throwing money away. What can an educated Indian do out in the sage brush and cactus. I am an old man, and can't live many years, so this don't trouble me much; but before I die I should like to see the Indians have the same chance as the colored people or the poor whites. There will be no more big Indian wars. The Indians' fighting days are over and there is nothing left for them to do but to be beggars and live on charity around the agencies."

Captain W. H. Beck, 10th U. S. Cav., is now comfortably settled down in Omaha to his duties as Inspector General, of the Department of the Missouri.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF SANTIAGO.
CONSTITUTION.

1. The title of this organization shall be "The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba."

2. The purpose of this organization is to record the history and conserve the memory of the events of the campaign which resulted in the surrender on the 17th day of July, 1898, of the Spanish Army, the City of Santiago de Cuba and the military province to which it pertained.

3. The membership of the Society shall consist of all officers and soldiers of the United States Army (including Acting Assistant Surgeons and authorized Volunteer Aides), who constituted the Expeditionary Force to Santiago de Cuba, and who worthily participated in the campaign between the dates of June 14 and July 17, 1898, and who shall signify their wish for membership by making application and paying the dues.

4. The officers of the Society shall be as follows: A President, four (4) Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and Treasurer, an Historian, a Registrar-General (who may have four (4) Division Registrars to assist him), and a Council.

The Council shall consist of ten (10) members and the officers above named, who shall be ex-officio members of the same.

Ex-Presidents of this organization shall be ex-officio members of the Council, with all the privileges of regular members of that body.

5. The officers shall be elected annually to serve for one year, or until the election of their successors.

6. The election of members shall be by a majority vote of the members present at the adoption of this Constitution, and thereafter by the members of the Council.

7. The duties of the Council shall be to act as an advisory body in all matters relating to the general conduct of the Society, to pass upon the applications for membership and questions of discipline, to audit the accounts of the Treasurer and to authorize expenditures to be made in behalf of the Society.

8. Local branches of the Society may be formed with the prior approval of the Council in any locality where the resident members may so desire; and such branches may hold such meetings and adopt such by-laws, not inconsistent with the Constitution and By-laws of the Society, as they may deem expedient, full report of the formation and proceedings of such branches, with copies of by-laws adopted, to be filed with the Secretary.

9. The Council may call a meeting, or provide for a reunion, of the Society, at its discretion.

The date and place of meeting of the Society shall be decided upon by the Council, and due public notice thereof shall be given at least one month before the time indicated, and this notice shall be repeated one week prior to the meeting.

10. The President may at his discretion, and shall at the request of five (5) members of the Council, call a meeting of that body.

11. There shall be three classes of membership, namely: First, "Original Members;" second, "Members by Inheritance;" to consist of lineal descendants of "Original Members;" and third, "Members by Succession," to consist of those blood relatives of members of the First or Second class to whom, in the absence of lineal descendants, the right of inheritance to one (1) membership may be devised by decedent members.

12. A suitable medal and insignia for the officers and members shall be provided.

13. The By-laws shall make provision for such annual dues as will meet the necessary expenses of the Society.

14. This Constitution may be changed by a two-thirds vote of the membership of the Society, not less than six months' notice having been previously given to the members of the proposed amendments. The By-laws may be changed by a three-fourths vote of the Council.

The work of shipping the captured arms and ordnance supplies from Santiago is progressing rapidly under the direction of Major Borup. The small arms have been divided into three classes—those that can be easily repaired and put into condition for service at a small cost, those that require considerable work and those that are worthless. It is now the plan of the War Department to repair the weapons in the first class and store them in arsenals for use in an emergency. The remainder may be condemned. General Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, has detailed a board of officers to meet at the Springfield Arsenal for the purpose of examining into the condition of these arms and making competitive tests of the merits of the Krag-Jorgensen and the Spanish Mauser rifles. The test is to be made in the most careful manner under the rules and regulations that control such investigations in the Army. The Mauser rifle has many adherents among the Army officers, and the outcome of the test will be awaited with interest by line as well as ordnance officers.

Attempts of Volunteers to secure discharge by fraudulent practices and representations are being unearthed by the War Department, where numbers of such cases have recently been received. This week the application of a woman eighty-four years old living at Adrian, Pa., for the discharge of her son, was sent to the Department. She represented that he was her only boy and sole support, and that she required him at home. The usual circular letter was sent to the old lady stating that discharge could be made only upon the approval of the commanding officer. The old lady has replied that she never asked for her boy's discharge, that the letter was a forgery, and that while she had two sons, the one in the Army had never supported her in any measure. He failed to secure his discharge.

One of the recommendations that will be made to Congress by the Secretary of War is a provision for the construction of an extension of the present railway system in Cuba, so that the extreme eastern and western ends be united. He will recommend that in carrying out the project the work will be under the direction of the United States Government and necessary appropriation to enable this will be asked for. It is expected that a double purpose will be served by the building of the road, but one of the main objects is to afford quick facilities for the movement of troops from one section of the island to the other. The entire railway system of Cuba is crude and fails to answer the purposes for quick transit and for that matter portions of the road are practically useless owing to the injury suffered from attacks of the insurgents. At present it is not practicable to move troops by rail from Havana, nearer than 400 miles from Santiago. Another object to be served in the building of the road will be to afford the people of the island transportation facilities to the sea ports for the shipments of sugar, tobacco and other rich products.

The 47th New York Volunteers sailed from Newport, R. I., Oct. 10, on board the transport Manitoba, for Porto Rico. The men went off in good spirits and showed none of the unwillingness which has been foretold of the Volunteers as a consequence of the brutal, inhuman, outrageous, etc., etc., treatment they have had in "fever camps." It is a Brooklyn regiment.

PERSONALS.

Lieut. L. H. Bash, 13th U. S. Inf., on leave from Fort Niagara, is quartered at the Grand Hotel, New York city.

Lieut. Malcolm Young, 2d U. S. Art., lately on special duty at Providence, R. I., has joined at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., and is now on duty at that post.

Maj. H. W. Wessells, 3d U. S. Cav., arrived at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Oct. 13, from Missouri and at once assumed command of the regiment and post.

Miss Ella Sigsbee, daughter of Capt. Sigsbee, U. S. N., won a scholarship in the Art Students' League, of New York, by the excellence of her work, and registered at the League October 10.

We regret to note that Mrs. Lee, wife of Major General Fitzhugh Lee, is seriously ill at Richmond, Va. General Lee and his son, Lieut. Lee, A. D. C., arrived at Richmond from Savannah Oct. 12.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Anita N. McGee, U. S. A., daughter of Professor Simon Newcomb, U. S. N., and wife of Professor McGee, of the Geological Survey, has returned to Washington from a trip to Fort Monroe.

President McKinley, after going to Canton, Ohio, with Mrs. McKinley on the sad errand connected with the recent unfortunate death of her brother, left there Oct. 10, for Omaha to attend the Exposition, as he had promised.

General John C. Bates was the central figure at a grand ball given recently in St. Louis by the prominent organization known as the "Veiled Prophets." There were also several officers present from Jefferson Barracks, who received much attention.

Mrs. Krayenbuhl and children are with her parents, Major and Mrs. Craigie, at their residence in Germantown, Pa. Lieut. Krayenbuhl is with his regiment at Manila, where Mrs. Krayenbuhl expects to join him after the Peace Commission has concluded its work.

Capt. B. H. McCalla, who commanded the Marblehead throughout the war and whose valuable service has been recognized by his advancement several numbers, was detached from the command of that ship this week and assigned to duty as Captain of the Norfolk Navy Yard, relieving Capt. Bishop, retired.

Brigadier General G. L. Gillespie, lately commanding Department of the East, and Major J. P. Story, Acting Inspector General of that department, are especially strong on artillery and coast defence in their recent annual reports. Both are excellent readers, and we hope to publish Major Story's thoughtful discussion of the heavy artillery question in an early number.

Capt. John J. Brereton, of the 24th Infantry, was the guest of his native city, Paterson, N. J., at a reception and banquet tendered the 2d Regiment, N. J. Vols., on September 26. In rising to respond to the toast "Our Regulars," Capt. Brereton received an ovation from his many friends, who seized the occasion to testify to their appreciation of his splendid record at the battle of Santiago.

A drum that was in use in the Revolutionary War, as well as in the War of 1812 and in the Civil War, is owned by Mrs. Elizabeth McCulloh, of Waverly, Md. The drum, in all likelihood, would have been taken to the front in the Cuban war, thus carrying out Mrs. McCulloh's wish, except that it was somewhat too old-fashioned to suit military notions of the present day.

These officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Ensigns D. W. Blamer and Cleland Davis, Lieut. W. O. Hulme, P. A. Paymr. P. V. Mohun, Lieut. L. H. Chandler, Ensign B. B. Bierer, Ensign G. L. P. Stone, Asst. Paymr. W. H. Bell, Rear Adm. Geo. Brown, Asst. Paymr. E. F. Hall, Surg. N. McP. Ferabee, Chief Engr. C. P. Howell, Ensign P. T. Day, Asst. Paymr. G. M. Lukesh, Lieut. F. F. Fletcher, Chaplain W. T. Helms, Lieut. A. H. Davis, Asst. Paymr. H. E. Stevens, Asst. Engr. W. L. Littlefield, Lieut. Comdr. R. M. G. Brown, Lieut. James C. Cresap, Capt. P. F. Harrington.

Concerning Capt. H. L. Haskell, of the 12th U. S. Inf., a Washington correspondent, writes: Maine soldiers continue to come to the front in the operations of the war with Spain. A letter was published here last week from James Creelman, now in London, who has represented New York papers extensively, in which he pays a high tribute to Capt. H. L. Haskell, of the 12th Inf., who fought in front of Santiago. Capt. Haskell was born in Maine, but served during the Civil War in a New York regiment, and later was appointed to the Regular Army from that State. Mr. Creelman writes the letter to Maj. John A. Logan, son of the late Gen. John A. Logan, of Illinois, commending him for saving him (Creelman) from the Spaniards at El Caney when he was wounded and likely to be captured. In the course of his letter Mr. Creelman says: "I wish you would give my regards to Capt. Haskell, of the 12th Inf., and tell him that he is one of the bravest men I ever met."

A story has reached Washington, which, if true, seriously reflects upon the conduct of a Paymaster in the Army, who was recently stationed at a post near Atlanta, Ga. As the story goes, this officer while in an Atlanta hotel was slapped in the face by the proprietor, but the insult was not resented by the officer on the ground, it is said, that he was in uniform and did not desire a scene! His brother officers are understood to have been so displeased with the conduct of this officer, that his detachment from his present station has been asked by them. The Department has received unofficial notification of the affair and will soon direct the assignment of the pay officer to some other duty. He has powerful influences at work in Washington to secure his detail to that city, where he once served not many years ago, but the War Department officials have made up their mind to send him elsewhere. Another Paymaster, this time a Volunteer, was recently discharged on his own application, forced upon him, however, by his conduct while with the Army on foreign territory. He has lately arrived in New York and has not been since heard from. At the request of his wife, the War Department is endeavoring to find some trace of him.

The Secretary of the Society of the Army of Santiago, Major A. C. Sharpe, A. A. G., U. S. V., Capt. 22d Inf., Washington, is receiving many applications for membership. Where the record of the applicant is known to the council and the fees accompany the application the name will be sent at once to the registrar for the preparation of the proper certificate of membership. But as the society has no official rolls to refer to, it is suggested that applicants submit a brief statement of their Cuban service, with dates, and in the case of enlisted men it would be well to have the papers endorsed by some commissioned officer cognizant of the applicant's record, or the applicant may forward an affidavit if he prefer. Such certificate or affidavit would facilitate greatly the work of enrollment. Several applicants at the same station may find it convenient to remit funds in one draft. New York exchange is preferred. The by-laws as finally adopted fix the dues at \$1 instead of 50 cents, as heretofore announced.

Col. J. B. Lewis, U. S. A., retired, is at West Point, N. Y.

Col. B. F. Pope, Surg., U. S. A., is at Columbus Barracks, O.

Col. G. Russell, U. S. A., retired, is at the Sturtevant House, New York City.

Lieut. H. C. Clark, 25th U. S. Inf., is at the Sanitarium, Watkins, N. Y.

D. Settle, 10th Inf., Capt., U. S. V., is at Clayton House, Wilmington, Del.

Capt. C. W. Harrold, U. S. A., retired, is at Victoria, Lake County, Florida.

Lieut. J. M. Shook, Co. H, 21st Kansas Volunteer Infantry, is at Eureka, Kan.

Capt. T. F. Davis, 15th U. S. Inf., is at 1208 McGooch street, Nashville, Tenn.

P. A. Engr. G. R. Salisbury, U. S. N., should be addressed at Navy Yard, New York.

Lieut. F. J. Haake, Revenue Cutter Service, is at 49 Schiller street, East Rutherford, N. J.

Lieut. W. H. Hart, 7th U. S. Cav., has changed address from Denver, Col., to Huntsville, Ala.

Col. E. H. Wright has changed address from New Haven, Conn., to 24 Park Place, Newark, N. J.

Capt. G. H. Palmer, 16th U. S. Inf., has left Palmer, Mass., for Harrison, Winnebago County, Illinois.

Mrs. D. E. Holley, wife of Lieut. D. E. Holley, 4th U. S. Inf., is at 130 West 123d street, New York City.

Mrs. J. T. Kerr, wife of Capt. J. T. Kerr, 17th U. S. Inf., is at 1830 H street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Col. A. R. Lawton, 1st Georgia Volunteers, has changed address from Knoxville, Tenn., to Savannah, Ga.

Maj. J. L. Tiernon, 1st U. S. Art., left Fort Monroe Oct. 8, to spend a few weeks' leave at Clifton Springs, N. Y.

Lieut. Winfred B. Carr, 2d U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Warren, Mass., this week from a pleasant visit to Fort Preble, Me.

Maj. J. A. Payne, U. S. A., retired, has returned from Saratoga and is now located at 862 Western Boulevard, New York City.

P. A. Surg. G. T. Smith, U. S. N., has changed his address from U. S. S. Solace, Key West, Fla., to Navy Yard, New York.

Mrs. C. A. Worden, widow of Capt. C. A. Worden, 7th U. S. Inf., has left Fort Logan for 1154 East Colfax avenue, Denver, Col.

Mrs. W. Paulding, wife of Capt. W. Paulding, 10th U. S. Inf., has left Cottage City, Mass., for 107 High street, Middletown, Conn.

Pay Inspector W. W. Woodhull, U. S. N., has changed his address from U. S. S. Celtic, Navy Yard, New York, to Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.

Asst. Engr. N. E. Cutchin, Revenue Cutter Service, has changed his address from Key West, Fla., to U. S. S. Hudson, Barge Office, New York City.

Maj. Gen. Wade presided at a banquet given at Havana, Oct. 9, by the American Evacuation Commissioners in honor of the Spanish Commissioners.

We regret to note that Commo. John C. Watson, U. S. N., while on his way to Mare Island, Cal., was injured in a railroad accident near Colfax, but not seriously.

Gen. J. G. C. Lee took his old desk again at Chicago, on Oct. 4, as Chief Quartermaster Department of the Lakes, after one of the busiest summers he has ever experienced.

Maj. S. M. Mills, 6th U. S. Art., on leave since his return from duty in the South, has rejoined at Fort Monroe, and taken command of his regiment, with headquarters at that post.

Lieut. T. Martin, 52d Iowa Volunteer Infantry, who has been with his regiment at Chickamauga, Ga., is at present sick with typhoid fever at his home, 1209 West Sixth street, Sioux City, Ia.

Lieut. W. M. Parker, son of Maj. L. O. Parker, 22d U. S. Inf., who has been ill of typhoid fever at Montauk, is improving, and has been taken to a New York City hospital for further treatment.

A Santiago dispatch states that Maj. Gen. Lawton, commanding the Department of Santiago, has been quite ill and will take a sick leave for about three months. Gen. Wood will take over his duties in the meantime.

We notice the names of Lieut. M. H. Barnum, 10th Cav., and Asst. Engr. Thad. C. Dunlap, U. S. N., of the Massachusetts, among the members of the Phi Gamma Delta Society at a dinner given at the Savoy, New York City, Oct. 10.

Many in the services to whom he was well known will regret to learn of the death at Dedham, Mass., of the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, former Secretary of State, Ambassador to England, etc., and one of Delaware's favorite sons.

Misses Maude and Gabrielle Crofton, daughters of the late Col. R. E. A. Crofton, U. S. A., have given up their house at 2102 O street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and have taken rooms for the winter at the Irving, 1309 Seventeenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

A striking illustration of the variety of service our Army is called upon to perform is found in the fact that no sooner had the 3d U. S. Inf. got back to Fort Snelling from fighting Spaniards at Santiago than it was called upon to fight Chippewa Indians in Minnesota.

Comdr. John E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., who was recently promoted Commander, entered the Naval Academy Sept. 22, 1862, and graduated in 1867. His services include duty on the Asiatic Station, torpedo duty, coast survey, Naval War College, and active service in Cuban waters.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles attended a Good Government meeting at Baltimore recently, and, as a press dispatch says, hundreds flocked about the General, as with Mayor Maister he pushed his way toward the stage. He had an enthusiastic greeting as he stepped forward to deliver his address, which was brief.

Comdr. William H. Reeder, U. S. N., who received his promotion to Commander not long since, after graduating from the Naval Academy, in 1867, was assigned to duty on the Asiatic Station. He has also performed service on the European Station, North Atlantic Station, various navy yards, and the torpedo station, expedition to Panama, railroad strikes in California, and in charge of 4th District, Mosquito Fleet, during the Spanish war.

Gen. Leonard Wood, says a Santiago dispatch of Oct. 9, is very popular here. His enterprise and energy since he took command of the city, his common-sense methods of sanitation and street-cleaning, and his disposition to push public business, to facilitate trade and commerce, and to accord Cubans and Americans alike fair treatment, have made him immensely popular with all classes. It is generally agreed that his good work prevented the epidemic of yellow fever that was predicted by Dr. Guiteras in June.

Lieut. G. D. Snyder, 12th Pennsylvania Volunteers, is at Williamsport, Pa.

Lieut. E. A. Sirmeyer, 3d U. S. Cav., is at 239 Adams street, Bay City, Mich.

Mrs. W. Howe, wife of Capt. W. Howe, 4th U. S. Art., is at Bloomington, Ind.

Capt. D. H. Brush, 17th U. S. Inf., is with his regiment at Columbus Barracks, O.

Chief Engr. W. F. Worthington, U. S. N., is at Homestead Steel Works, Nunhall, Pa.

Lieut. G. P. Ahern, 25th U. S. Inf., is at 185 East Seventy-first street, New York City.

Maj. J. M. Ingalls, U. S. A., 1st U. S. Art., is at 101 Waterman street, Providence, R. I.

Capt. F. T. Van Liew, 2d U. S. Inf., on sick leave, is at 232 Hart street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Maj. A. B. MacGowan, U. S. A., retired, is at 690 Fourth avenue, Lansingburgh, N. Y.

Col. H. T. Dechert, 2d Pennsylvania Volunteers, is located at 1023 South 46th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Comdr. S. W. Nichols, U. S. N., retired, has left Portland, Me., for 8 Beaumont street, Dorchester, Mass.

Medical Director S. Jackson, U. S. N., has returned to his home, 1312 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C.

Maj. D. A. Stearns, 1st Wisconsin Volunteers, has changed address from Jacksonville, Fla., to Monroe, Wis.

Lieut. W. A. Lord, 2d New Jersey Volunteers, has changed his address from Jacksonville, Fla., to Orange, N. J.

Mrs. J. Hartman, wife of Acting Boatswain J. Hartman, U. S. S. San Francisco, is now at Charlestown, Mass.

Mrs. W. M. Dickinson, widow of Lieut. W. M. Dickinson, 17th U. S. Inf., is at 20 Rockview avenue, Plainfield, N. J.

Maj. J. J. Lynch, 1st Wisconsin Volunteers, recently with his regiment at Jacksonville, Fla., is now at Milwaukee, Wis.

Mrs. S. G. Jones, wife of Lieut. S. G. Jones, 5th U. S. Cav., has left Eureka-Springs, Ark., for 105 Whitman street, Montgomery, Ala.

Capt. W. R. Hamilton, 7th U. S. Art., will take his battery this week from Fort Totten, Willets Point, N. Y., to Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Capt. M. W. Ireland, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., recently on duty at Montauk, L. I., N. Y., has changed address to Columbia City, Ind.

Maj. A. G. Hennisee, 2d U. S. Cav., who has been at the hospital at Washington Barracks, D. C., is now at the Hotel Gladstone, Frostburg, Md.

Mrs. D. S. Gordon, wife of Col. D. S. Gordon, U. S. A., retired, has changed address from Clifton Springs, N. Y., to 1333 F street, Washington, D. C.

Rear Adm. Pierce Crosby, U. S. N., has returned to Washington for the winter, and with Mrs. Crosby will entertain considerably the coming winter.

Comdr. B. S. Richards, U. S. N., retired, is about to take up a new residence for the ensuing year at 2307 Eighteenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Medical Inspector R. A. Marmion, U. S. N., is on duty at the Washington Ordnance Factory, but does not reside in the yard. His address is 2028 G street, N. W.

Capt. C. B. Hall, 19th U. S. Inf., who has been on duty at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., as treasurer, is going to join his regiment at Ponce, Porto Rico.

Commo. B. J. Cromwell, U. S. N., is still a member of the Naval Examining Board at the Ordnance Yard, Washington, but resides at 1525 New Hampshire avenue.

Lieut. Comdr. F. Aug. Miller, U. S. N., retired, arrived on the Fuerst Bismarck this week from a considerable tour on the continent. He was accompanied by his family.

Mrs. MacMurray, widow of Maj. J. W. MacMurray, U. S. A., has rented a home on Van Deventer avenue, Princeton, N. J., her son having entered the university this fall.

Capt. J. M. Andrews, 2d New York Volunteer Infantry, formerly 1st Lieutenant of the 36th Separate Company, of the New York National Guard, is at Schenectady, N. Y.

Lieut. Webster Doty, U. S. N., retired, has taken up his permanent residence since retirement in the pretty Florida town of St. Andrews, where his orange interests are centered.

The many friends of P. A. Surg. G. C. Lippincott, U. S. N., who retired in 1886, will be pleased to learn of his continued ability to interest himself in naval affairs at his home, Salem, N. J.

Maj. H. A. Smith, 21st Kansas Volunteer Infantry, 1st Lieutenant of the 5th U. S. Infantry, who has been on duty at Chickamauga, Ga., is now located at 704 North Fourth street, Atchison, Kan.

Col. L. D. Tyson, commanding 6th U. S. Immunes, formerly an officer of the Regular Army, is now well on his way with his regiment to Porto Rico. They sailed on the Mississippi from New York early in the week.

Maj. A. C. Sharpe, formerly Adjutant General 1st Division, 5th Corps, is now Adjutant General 2d Division, 2d Corps, and is located at Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa. His division expects to move from Camp Meade on Oct. 27 for stations in South Carolina and Georgia. The headquarters will be at Greenville, S. C.

Chief Engr. Charles P. Howell, U. S. N., late of the Newark, was at the Navy Department early the present week looking for a sea assignment. Mr. Howell was the Chief Engineer of the Maine at the time that ship was destroyed, and one of the results of that experience was an illness of several months' duration, from which he has now recovered.

Miss Ellen Williams, the eldest daughter of General Robert Williams, U. S. A., is engaged to P. A. Engr. John Bryson Patton, U. S. N., and the wedding is to come off during the present fall or early winter. Mr. Patton was appointed to the Naval Academy from Virginia as a naval cadet on the 8th of September, 1885, graduated as an Assistant Engineer, July 1, 1891, and was promoted to his present rank July 4, 1896. He is at present on duty as Steel Inspector at Pittsburg. His last cruise was on the Asiatic Station, attached to the U. S. S. Detroit.

By the promotion of Chief Engr. Charles Whiteside Rae, U. S. N., of the Iowa, this officer enjoys the distinction of being the first member of the 1866 class to receive the relative rank of Commander. His promotion for gallantry in action placed him at the head of the list of Lieutenant Commanders of the Engineer Corps, and he is now promoted to Commander by the retirement of Chief Engr. George W. Stivers, U. S. N., on the 12th instant. This leaves the list of Lieutenant Commanders with but two members—Chief Engr. Richard Inch, and Chief Engr. Harrie Webster.

Captain and Mrs. Carroll Mercer are again at their country home near Frederick, Md.

Capt. Charles S. Cotton, U. S. N., reported at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., October 4, for duty.

Lieut. Guy V. Henry, Jr., 4th U. S. Inf., and his mother are going to join Gen. Henry at Ponce, Porto Rico.

Gen. Guy V. Henry has appointed Colonel Castleman to command of the troops in and around Ponce, Porto Rico.

Ensign H. H. Hough, U. S. N., has changed address from Navy Yard, New York, to U. S. S. Morris, Newport, R. I.

Major General Fitzhugh Lee upon his arrival in Savannah, Ga., this week was enthusiastically received by nearly the entire city.

General Oswald H. Ernst and staff, with the 10th Pennsylvania, left Porto Rico October 10 for the U. S. on the transport Minnewaska.

Captain J. T. Clarke, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, on sick leave for some time past, rejoined at Madison Barracks, N. Y., on October 9.

Lieut. R. C. Langdon, 8th U. S. Inf., is at 20 Sidney Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., slowly recovering from the effects of malarial fever contracted at Santiago.

The next regular retirement for age in the Army is that on November 13 of Major W. H. Boyle, 21st U. S. Infantry, now on duty at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

Col. H. B. Freeman, 5th U. S. Infantry, rejoined this week at Santiago de Cuba from a visit to the northern part of the province, where great destitution is reported.

Captain George J. Newgard, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, joined at Fort Adams, R. I., for duty October 5 from the Josiah Simpson General Hospital, Fort Monroe.

Army officers lately registering in New York City are Colonel M. M. Blunt, Park Avenue; Major D. Madden, Sturtevant; Colonel C. W. Miner, Windsor; Capt. J. G. Galbraith, Grand Hotel.

Lewis, son of Maj. A. D. Niskern, is so far recovered from the fever contracted while in Florida this summer as to be able to be out again, and is at Hastings, Mich., with his mother and brother.

Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock has returned to Seattle from Dawson City, and reports that the death rate there is about five daily. Many of the Alaska outfitting towns are suffering from typhoid fever.

Lieut. Col. James Parker, 12th New York Vol. Infantry, lately promoted from Major (an officer of the Regular Army) has been spending a short leave with his family at Perth Amboy, N. J.

We are sorry to learn that Rear Admiral Schley slipped October 10 on the steps of the Hotel Inglaterra, San Juan, Porto Rico, and sprained his ankle, which had been weakened by a previous strain.

Mrs. Walter M. Dickinson, widow of the late Capt. W. M. Dickinson, 17th U. S. Infantry, with her mother and sisters, Mrs. G. D. Wallace and Mrs. Frank Newell, will spend the winter at Plainfield, N. J.

Major G. W. H. Stouch, U. S. A., at present on duty at Denver as Chief Commissary of the Department of the Colorado, was elected a member of the Colorado Commandery of the Loyal Legion at a meeting held October 11.

Lieut. Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., has written an article for the November "Century," entitled "Why We Won at Manila." Being posted aloft in the Petrel, taking distances, he had a good opportunity to see the whole engagement.

The following officers from the U. S. S. Montgomery were entertained at Providence, R. I., by the Mayor of that city on Oct. 6: Lieut. F. E. Greene, Ensign R. H. Osborn, Surg. L. W. Curtis, Asst. Engr. D. V. H. Allen, Naval Cadet Geo. Webber.

Lieut. John Haines, who has been so extremely ill with typhoid fever at the Providence Hospital, in Washington, D. C., has improved somewhat and has been moved to 1019 Vermont avenue, where Mrs. Haines and the children have passed the summer.

Assistant Surgeon Middleton S. Elliott, U. S. N., and Mrs. Elliott have returned to Brooklyn from their wedding trip and are visiting at Mrs. Elliott's home, 103 Greene avenue. Dr. Elliott has been detached from the Oregon and ordered to the Texas.

Major Niskern, C. S., U. S. A., who has been aboard the Comal in Cuban waters for about six weeks, has finally been permitted to land his cargo free of duty at Matanzas, and has about completed the issue of 1,000,000 rations to the starving people there.

Maj. Gen. J. J. Coppinger, U. S. Volunteers, Brigadier General, U. S. A., reached his 64th birthday on Oct. 11 and passed from the active to the retired list of the Regular Army. On the 31st of October he will be mustered out as Major General of Volunteers.

Governor Lord, of Oregon, has appointed a committee of citizens of Portland to collect funds for the purchase of a sword to be presented to Capt. Clark of the battleship Oregon. The committee desires to raise \$1,000, and has collected nearly one-half that amount.

Captain F. E. Chadwick, of the flagship New York, will have an article on "The Navy in the War" in the November Scribner, discussing the problems that had to be met in the formation of an adequate fleet, and the conclusions to be drawn from the victory before Santiago.

President McKinley reviewed the 10th U. S. Cavalry October 8 in front of the White House, the regiment being on its way to Huntsville, Ala., to join the 4th Army Corps. There was great enthusiasm, and General Wheeler, who was present and is to command the 4th Corps, received an ovation.

Gen. and Mrs. A. J. Perry have returned to their Washington home, 2003 I street, N. W., and are enjoying a visit from Bishop Garrett, who is attending the convention in Washington. Lieut. John Perry, with his wife and child, is at Rye, N. Y., where he is recuperating from fever contracted in Cuba.

2d Lieut. Frank A. Barton, 10th U. S. Cavalry, who has been suffering since early September from a severe attack of typhoid fever, is slowly recovering at his father's home in Washington, D. C. Although still confined to his bed, he is now past danger, and it is but a question of time before he will be well.

Thomas W. Cridler, Third Assistant Secretary of State, was married this week in New York to Miss Muriel Telschaw. Only a few friends were present at the wedding. Ernest Redfern, of Washington, was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Cridler sailed for Europe on the St. Louis and will shortly return to Washington.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Hilary A. Herbert eulogized President McKinley warmly in responding to a toast at an alumni meeting of the University of the South at Washington. He said the President had made no mistakes as Commander-in-Chief and few mistakes generally. Discussing the camp management, he added that there never was a company without a coward nor a regiment without a growler.

The transports Berlin and Obdam, which arrived in New York this week from Santiago and Porto Rico, brought with them among other things, Capt. J. E. Brady, Lieut. Col. Ribble, Capt. Farnham, Capt. Macklin, 11th Inf.; Capt. Roach, Lieut. E. M. Johnson, Maj. T. M. Summers, Surgeon Capt. W. Allen.

Colonel Hecker, now in Cuba examining sites for camp grounds, met with an enthusiastic reception this week on his route. When the train reached Guanajay the station was crowded with persons who shouted "Viva los Americanos." Col. Hecker was struck by the orderly conduct of the people everywhere. Work is being resumed, and many huts that had been vacant for a long time are now occupied by families.

The Junction City "Republican" praises the work of Lieut. Cusack, 5th Cavalry, at Fort Riley, and says: "The grounds, the buildings, the property of all description has been looked after with the greatest vigilance, and not a loss or accident of any kind has occurred this summer. This happy state of affairs is due to the executive ability of Lieut. J. E. Cusack, 5th Cavalry, who was left in command. He has been Commander, Adjutant, Quartermaster and the whole push, looking after the details of each department in a very capable manner. He was ably seconded in his labors by Chaplain Barry, the only other officer at the post, and his burdens were considerably lightened by the hearty co-operation of the detachment of about twenty men left in his charge, who so carefully and diligently carried out his plans."

A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba, October 7, says two months' sick leave has been granted Gen. Henry W. Lawton, and Gen. Leonard Wood assumed command of the Province of Santiago in his stead. The leave was granted to Gen. Lawton at his own request. He has been suffering from malaria contracted during the siege of the city early in July. He was laid up for a long time in a private hospital here, and has been unable to give his office the close attention that it demands. Before leaving Cuba Gen. Lawton received a letter, signed by the leading Cubans, bidding farewell and expressing thanks for his inviolable fairness, kindness and generosity. It was presented to the American Commander by a committee headed by Señor Mendoza. The General was much affected by the unexpected testimonial.

After the review of the 10th Cavalry by the President, General Wheeler and other officers were entertained at lunch by Mrs. Harvey, and in a speech which the General was compelled to make, he said: "I want to introduce to you an officer who by his conspicuous gallantry and highly distinguished services, won the admiration of all who saw him. I saw him myself in three days' battle lead his men in this gallant manner. That officer is Captain Ayres, of the 10th Cavalry." Captain Ayres, in reply, said that he wished the honor and credit given to the men in the ranks who carried the carbines, who dug the trenches, stood in them, and filled them with their dead bodies, covering up their comrades. A Washington paper says that it was to Mrs. Ayres that the reception of the 10th was due, and to her untiring efforts, aided by a number of loyal women and generous citizens, that it became a great success. Mrs. Ayres was aided by the Misses Ida and Lily Neumeyer. When Captain Ayres's Co. E saw him greet her a Sergeant approached and asked if the men might be presented, which she kindly granted.

In a letter to the mother of Capt. Charles V. Gridley, Admiral Dewey tells the nature of the malady which carried off that gallant officer. He says: "His loss is mourned by all who knew him, and especially by me, whose friend and trusted and gallant assistant he was. His illness began in Hong Kong, but he bravely clung to his post, and not until after the battle and victory, in which he assisted so much, would he consent to leave his ship and return to the United States. His death was caused by a complication of diseases, including diarrhoea and dropsy, all due to a disordered condition of liver and aggravated by a rupture sustained on the day of the battle. The immediate cause of his death was severe hemorrhage of the stomach, which occurred at Kobe. This was entirely unexpected; indeed, our surgeon had no idea that it would occur or that Capt. Gridley was dangerously ill, although, of course, it was known that he could not remain on duty. It is matter of some gratification to me that I was instrumental in obtaining for him an advancement in his grade for highly distinguished conduct in battle," which he richly deserved, although he did not live to enjoy it."

A Havana correspondent, referring to the recent well merited promotion of Lieut. Col. J. W. Clous, Secretary of the Evacuation Commission, to Brigadier General U. S. Volunteers, writes: "After Gen. Clous received the congratulations of his many friends he went to the city to hunt up a notary with Capt. Hart, for the purpose of taking the oath. He found Señor Nuno in the back parlor of a spacious and palatial residence, used as his office. There, in a marble walled room, looking out on a greenery, sat an old gray haired and bearded man, authorized to administer oaths under the Spanish law. Gen. Clous, standing with right hand uplifted, read the oath of allegiance, Capt. Hart interpreting it clause by clause, and Señor Nuno listening with eager attention. Gen. Clous's 'So help me God' was hardly interpreted before there followed Señor Nuno's 'So be it.' Then, by the pale flame of a solitary candle, while cannon signaled the sunset of Crown Princess Mercedes' Saint's Day, the Spanish notary affixed his seal for the American officer. He refused to take a fee for what he called so trifling a service, saying it was both a pleasure and a duty to do all possible to aid the American Commission and its members."

NAVY MEDICAL REPORT.

The medical work in the Navy is detailed in full in the report of Medical Director W. K. Van Reypen, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. He says:

"From the time of the blowing up of the Maine in the harbor of Havana, on Feb. 15, 1898, preparations were made by the bureau providing for any possible contingency. The naval hospitals were equipped to their full capacity; plans were prepared for building pavilion wards on the hospital grounds to give accommodation to any number of sick or wounded that the bureau might be called upon to care for. The Director of the naval laboratory prepared to furnish medical and surgical supplies in any quantity, at any place, and immediately. No additional expense was incurred until war seemed imminent; then the vessels that were likely to be engaged were supplied with a full outfit of supplies for war. In anticipation of a large number of additional vessels being taken for service, medical and surgical outfits of a kind suitable for the various classes of vessels were bought, assembled and boxed, ready to be shipped anywhere as soon as called for. There has not been an instance during the war of any vessel having to wait for her medical stores."

Knowing that a corps of Volunteer medical officers would be needed if war was declared preliminary examinations were made and out of more than 2,000 applica-

tions thirty-seven physicians were selected and appointed Assistant Surgeons. "They have rendered efficient service, and have been a credit to the Navy. Some have had unusual and trying experiences, but they have accommodated themselves to their environments and have justified their appointments." One of them, Asst. Surg. John Blair Gibbs, killed in the action at Guantanamo, was the only medical officer killed during the war. The hospital ship Solace is the pioneer in her class and has been a great success. Up to Sept. 22 she had made three trips to Cuba, taking supplies and returning with sick and wounded, both from the Army, Navy and prisoners. We have already described this vessel with her fitting out for the medical service. Some of her appliances were private contributions, among them a carbonator and deck awning from the Rhode Island Sanitary and Relief Association, an X-ray apparatus from the National Society of Colonial Dames, and conveyance boxes for sterilized dressings from the Elizabeth (N. J.) members of the National Society of Colonial Dames. Fifteen women volunteered their services as nurses, among them Miss Long, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy, and their services are handsomely acknowledged in the report. The medical officers of the Naval Militia have also rendered efficient and willing service.

Within five days sick pavilions were built at Portsmouth, N. H., and fully provided with supplies and nurses, so that when the Spanish prisoners arrived "they were lodged, fed and clothed as though they were expected guests." Medical Inspector Persons found himself suddenly confronted with 236 Spanish sick or wounded prisoners in a hastily established hospital. He was equal to the emergency, and he and his associates were complimented by Admiral Cervera when he visited the camp.

"On June 17 the President approved an act of Congress organizing a hospital corps of the Navy. The passage of this act is the culmination of the efforts of the bureau for many years. It will give the service a trained corps of men who will now have some reason for remaining in service, having a hope of promotion and advancement as the result of faithful service, sobriety and attention to duty. Its good results are already manifest. Changes are being made as rapidly as practicable, and nearly all of the hospitals are now supplied with trained nurses, and in many of them are apprentices undergoing instruction. The examination for admission is rigid, and there will be more admissions to the corps when the end of the war releases from service many of the trained nurses now employed in other departments."

"I cannot close this portion of the bureau's report without bearing testimony to the efficiency, skill and devotion to duty of the personnel of the Medical Department. Not a word but of praise has the bureau heard of any of them—Regulars or Volunteers. When war was imminent they vied one with another in their efforts to get on fighting ships. Some have had greater chances than others, but all have done well the work assigned them. Surg. Edgar saw his associate, Asst. Surg. Gibbs, shot by his side in the Spanish attack, and he continued his work alone, doing it thoroughly and well, as it was known he would." The medical officers of the vessels in the fight at Manila and in the battle of the 3d of July shared the dangers of their comrades, and should participate in the praise accorded to them. Antiseptic surgery at sea, which was inaugurated on the Solace, has been entirely successful. Yellow fever reported at Key West Aug. 13, but by prompt measures was localized rigidly and by the efforts of Surgeon Ross and Asst. Surg. Marcoré the last case, that of Comdr. Foreythe, was reported Sept. 12, making a total number of fourteen patients under treatment. The disease prevailed in a mild form, and no deaths occurred.

The Naval Hospital fund expended \$188,426.77 during the year and has \$185,932.27 on hand. The Director asks for \$2,500 for the Naval Cemetery at Chelsea, Mass., and \$45,000 for the Naval Hospital at the same place and recommends the erection of a small hospital at Sitka, Alaska. Improvements have been carried out at nearly all the naval hospitals in the country. We have described already the well planned hospital that will be erected at Mare Island under an appropriation of \$100,000 made by the last Congress.

The health of all Navy stations and yards has been good throughout the year, and, in fact, is a remarkable example of the immunity from disease of men who are well cared for, even when the exterior conditions are not always of the best.

During the year 5,923 persons have been examined for enlistment and 2,435, or 41 per cent., rejected.

The Naval Museum of Hygiene has been materially improved, the library of 12,000 volumes being removed to a larger room, while the old library was taken for the museum exhibit.

The care exercised over the personnel of the bureau is shown in the statistics of recent appointments, which were:

Percentage of candidates accepted	26.2
Rejected physically	26.1
Rejected professionally	29.2
Allowed to withdraw	18.5

Total percentage of candidates rejected.....73.8
"Upon the recommendation of the bureau, and with the approval of the Department, Congress in the last session very wisely extended the age limit from twenty-six to thirty years for entrance into the Medical Corps of the Navy. This legislation has been attended with most gratifying results, and for the first time in thirty-five years the number of officers in the Medical Corps of the Navy has reached the limit established by law."

The estimates of appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1900 are:

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	\$ 10,940
Medical Department	75,000
Naval Hospital Fund	20,000
Contingent, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	30,000
Repairs Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	20,000
Naval Cemetery, Chelsea, Mass.	2,500
Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.	45,000
	\$203,440

In his article in the "North American Review" for October, Mr. Hazeltine, the literary critic of the New York "Sun," argues that we ought to assume the Philippine debt and one-fifth of the Cuban debt, amounting together to somewhere near one hundred millions, in consideration of the surrender of Spain's remaining rights in the Philippines. "Our Government has," he says, "voluntarily made the disposition of the Philippines a subject for negotiation, and it could not, with any show of decency, make a deadlock the pretext for a recourse to arms." Manila has been captured since the peace protocol was signed.

It is said to be the intention of the States on the Pacific coast to await the return of the Oregon to that part of the world, be the time long or short, for preparing the grandest demonstration ever given a ship. The fame of this vessel is felt to shed luster on the States which produced her and gave her name and the local pride in her performance reaches an intensity that is hardly known in the East. It may be a year before she sees San Francisco, but then the Oregon will have a great reception.

THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.
Geo. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.
Commanding Army—Major General Nelson A. Miles.

GENERAL OFFICERS ASSIGNED.

The following assignments of general officers by the President are announced by the Secretary of War: 1st Corps, Maj. Gen. J. H. Wilson, Macon, Ga.; 1st Division, 1st Corps, Maj. Gen. J. C. Bates, Macon, Ga.; 1st Brigade, Brig. Gen. S. Snyder, Atlanta, Ga.; 2d Brigade, Brig. Gen. J. A. Wiley, Macon, Ga.; 3d Brigade, Brig. Gen. J. N. Andrews, Macon, Ga.; 2d Division, 1st Corps, Maj. Gen. W. Ludlow, Columbus, Ga.; 1st Brigade, Brig. Gen. W. J. McKee, Columbus, Ga.; 2d Brigade, Brig. Gen. J. P. Sanger, Americus, Ga.; 3d Brigade, Brig. Gen. C. E. Compton, Albany, Ga.

2d Corps, Maj. Gen. W. M. Graham, Augusta, Ga.; 1st Division, Maj. Gen. S. B. M. Young, Augusta, Ga.; 1st Brigade, Brig. Gen. J. C. McKibbin, Augusta, Ga.; 2d Brigade, Brig. Gen. A. Ames, Summerville, S. C.; 3d Brigade, Brig. Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, Augusta, Ga.; 2d Division, Brig. Gen. G. W. Davis, Greenville, S. C.; 1st Brigade, Brig. Gen. Evan Miles, Greenville, S. C.; 2d Brigade, Brig. Gen. J. H. Lincoln, Spartanburg, S. C.; 3d Brigade, Brig. Gen. J. Cline, Columbia, S. C.; 3d Division, Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, Athens, Ga.; 1st Brigade, Brig. Gen. W. C. Oates, Athens, Ga.; 2d Brigade, Brig. Gen. N. Cole, Athens, Ga.; 4th Corps, Maj. Gen. J. Wheeler, Huntsville, Ala.; 1st Division, Maj. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, Huntsville, Ala.; 1st Brigade, Brig. Gen. R. H. Hall, Huntsville, Ala.; 2d Brigade, Brig. Gen. R. Combs, Huntsville, Ala.; 2d Division, Brig. Gen. B. T. Frank, Anniston, Ala.; 1st Brigade, Brig. Gen. G. S. Carpenter, Anniston, Ala.; 2d Brigade, Brig. Gen. L. W. Colby, Anniston, Ala.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following assignments of staff officers to the 1st, 2d and 4th Army Corps are announced:

1st Corps—Assistant Adjutant General, Lieut. Col. George R. Cecil; Inspector General, Lieut. Col. Frank D. Baldwin; Chief Quartermaster, Lieut. Col. James M. Marshall; Chief Commissary, Lieut. Col. John J. Clague; Judge Advocate, Lieut. Col. John A. Hull; Chief Ordnance Officer, Lieut. Col. William Ennis; Chief Signal Officer, Lieut. Col. George O. Squier; Chief Engineer Officer, Lieut. Col. John Biddle; Chief Surgeon, Maj. John M. G. Woodbury; Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. Augustus P. Gardner. 1st Division: Assistant Adjutant General, Major Louis V. Casiar; Inspector General, Major John G. Balhance; Chief Quartermaster, Major David Hemphill; Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Major James O. Yarned; Engineer Officer, Maj. Wm. A. Shauk; Chief Surgeon, Maj. Jefferson Griffith; Chief Ordnance Officer, Maj. John B. Rodman. 2d Division: Assistant Adjutant General, Maj. Hugh L. Scott; Inspector General, Maj. Herbert J. Slocum; Chief Quartermaster, Maj. Thomas Cruse; Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Maj. Philip Mothersall; Chief Ordnance Officer, Maj. William J. Nicholson; Chief Surgeon, Maj. James H. Hysell; Engineer Officer, Maj. James A. Irons.

2d Corps—Assistant Adjutant General, Lieut. Col. Edward J. McClernand; Inspector General, Lieut. Col. Winfield S. Edgerly; Chief Quartermaster, Lieut. Col. Guy Howard; Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Lieut. Col. James N. Allison; Chief Ordnance Officer, Lieut. Col. Wm. P. Duval; Judge Advocate, Maj. Stephen W. Groesbeck; Chief Signal Officer, Lieut. Col. Edward B. Ives; Chief Engineer Officer, Lieut. Col. George McC. Derby; Chief Surgeon, Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Girard; Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. Carl Reichmann. 1st Division: Assistant Adjutant General, Maj. Frederick S. Strong; Inspector General, Maj. Philip Reade; Chief Quartermaster, Maj. J. Estcourt Sawyer; Chief Commissary, Maj. Walter K. Wright; Chief Ordnance Officer, Maj. Matthew C. Butler, Jr.; Chief Surgeon, Maj. Junius L. Powell; Engineer Officer, Maj. William D. Jenkins. 2d Division: Assistant Adjutant General, Maj. Alfred C. Sharpe; Inspector General, Maj. Robert A. Brown; Chief Quartermaster, Maj. Eugene F. Ladd; Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Maj. James C. Mullins; Chief Ordnance Officer, Maj. Benjamin Alvord; Chief Surgeon, Maj. John L. Phillips; Engineer Officer, Maj. George H. Sands. 3d Division: Assistant Adjutant General, Maj. Hunter Liggett; Inspector General, Maj. Thomas M. Woodruff; Chief Quartermaster, Maj. Leon S. Roudiez; Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Maj. Joseph H. Heatwole; Chief Ordnance Officer, Major Eli D. Hoyle; Chief Surgeon, Edwin F. Gardner; Engineer Officer, Maj. Eugene W. Van C. Lucas.

4th Corps—Assistant Adjutant General, Maj. William W. McCommon; Inspector General, Lieut. Col. John D. Miley; Chief Quartermaster, Lieut. Col. Charles G. Penny; Chief Commissary, Lieut. Col. Charles H. Grierson; Judge Advocate, ———; Chief Ordnance Officer, Lieut. Col. John T. Thompson; Chief Signal Officer, Lieut. Col. Richard P. Strong; Chief Engineer Officer, Lieut. Col. Hiram M. Chittenden; Chief Surgeon, Maj. Henry E. Turrill; Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. Harvey C. Carbaugh. 1st Division: Assistant Adjutant General, Maj. Louis A. Craig; Inspector General, Maj. Harry E. Benson; Chief Quartermaster, Maj. Edgar B. Robertson; Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Maj. Rufus M. Townsend; Chief Ordnance Officer, Maj. Clarence P. Townsley; Chief Surgeon, Maj. W. F. Carter; Engineer Officer, Maj. Wm. D. Beach. 2d Division: Assistant Adjutant General, Maj. Edward Davis; Inspector General, Maj. Earl D. Thomas; Chief Quartermaster, Maj. Otto H. Falk; Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Maj. Samuel H. Hay; Chief Ordnance Officer, Maj. Godfred H. Macdonald; Chief Surgeon, Maj. Robert J. Gibson; Engineer Officer, Charles L. Woodbury.

Those officers who are not already on duty with the corps or divisions to which assigned in this order will proceed to join them without delay. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles. H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 102, H. Q. A., A. G. O., OCT. 7, 1898.

Publishes the names of the general officers, honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army, which appeared in the "Army and Navy Journal" of Oct. 1, page 156, with the exception of the name of Maj. Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, which has since been added, and who will be honorably discharged Nov. 30, 1898.

G. O. 14, DEPT. LAKES, OCT. 4, 1898.

Col. James G. C. Lee, A. Q. M. G., U. S. A., will assume the duties of Chief Quartermaster of the Department.

G. O. 104, H. Q. A., A. G. O., OCT. 11, 1898.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, chief mustering officers will make timely application to the Surgeon General of the Army for the detail of medical officers of the Regular Army or of the Volunteer staff to make the physical examinations of officers and men required by G. O. 124, Aug. 20, 1898, from this office, and to further expedite the examinations, will also detail under the provisions of said order medical officers of any one or more organizations of the same State for the examination of the officers and men of another regiment.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, Section 4, paragraph II. of G. O. 124, Aug. 20, 1898, from this office, is so amended that when it is impracticable to secure a Board of three medical officers to examine persons claiming disability incurred in the line of duty which, in the opinion of the medical officer, was not so incurred, mustering officers are authorized to convene boards composed of one or two medical officers, other than those who made the original examination, and when the convening of such a Board is not possible they will themselves make the examination required and report the facts in the case to this office.

III. By direction of the Secretary of War, mustering officers will require medical officers of regiments ordered to be mustered out to render at once to the Surgeon General of the Army such monthly reports of sick and wounded as they may have failed to forward, for any cause, at the time such reports were due. They will also require that all retained medical records, including registers of patients forwarded to that officer, to whom medical officers will apply for certificates that these reports and records have been filed in his office.

IV. By direction of the Secretary of War, Section 14 of G. O. 124, Aug. 20, 1898, from this office, is so far amended as to require regimental commanders to sign the discharge certificates of all the officers of their commands and the

mustering officers to sign the discharge certificates of regimental commanders.

V. By direction of the Secretary of War, mustering officers are hereby designated to act as inspectors of property submitted to them for condemnation for which officers of organizations ordered to be mustered out of the service are responsible, and they are authorized to order, "by direction of the Secretary of War," final disposition to be made of condemned property, except that mentioned in pars. 888 and 1463 of the Regulations.

VI. By direction of the Secretary of War, in view of Circular 31, Aug. 12, 1898, from this office, and par. 141 of the Regulations, it is ordered that at each military post or camp a competent officer will be charged with the duty of seeing that all final statements are in proper form, as required by orders and regulations, before they pass to the soldier, and that proper notifications have been sent to the Paymasters.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 14, DEPT. MISSOURI, OCT. 3, 1898.

Capt. William H. Beck, 10th Cav., Acting Insp. Gen., is announced as Acting Inspector General of the Department. In accordance with G. O. 153, c. s., H. Q. A., A. G. O., the 1st Cav. is assigned to stations in the Department as follows:

The headquarters, staff, band and Troops A, B, I and L, to Fort Riley, Kan.; Troop C, to Fort Robinson, Neb.; Troop K, to Fort Niobrara, Neb.; Troop H, to Fort Sill, Okla.

By command of Brig. Gen. Sumner.

JOHN BAXTER, JR., Capt. and A. Q. M.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

G. O. 165, H. Q. A., A. G. O., OCT. 12, 1898.

By direction of the Secretary of War, G. O. 154, Sept. 20, 1898, from this office, which establishes a division composed of one cavalry and two infantry brigades is hereby revoked, and the following is ordered:

A cavalry brigade, composed of the 7th and 8th U. S. Cav., commanded by Brig. Gen. L. H. Carpenter, U. S. V., is assigned to the 7th Corps. Gen. Carpenter will report at once by telegraph to the Commanding General of that corps, but will retain present station until the corps goes to Cuba.

Brig. Gen. E. B. Williston, U. S. V., will report to the Commanding General, 7th Corps, for assignment to duty.

The 1st U. S. Inf. is assigned to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 4th Corps, Huntsville, Ala.

The 15th U. S. Inf. is assigned to the 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 4th Corps, Huntsville, Ala. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 163, H. Q. A., A. G. O., OCT. 7, 1898.

This order, which was published in the "Army and Navy Journal" of Oct. 8, page 142, should be corrected as follows: Under 1st Army Corps, the 1st Brigade consists of the 31st Michigan, 4th Tennessee, and 6th Ohio; and the 2d Brigade, of the 3d U. S. V. Engrs., 3d Ohio, and 6th Virginia. The 1st Brigade of the 1st Division, 2d Army Corps, consists of the 10th Ohio, 1st Maryland, and 35th Michigan.

Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Oct. 9.

Commanding General, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, L. I.

By direction of the Secretary of War the 7th U. S. Infantry is relieved from duty at Camp Wikoff and will proceed to the Department of the Lakes, taking station headquarters at Fort Wayne, and as many companies as can be comfortably sheltered at Fort Wayne and Brady, Mich., and the remaining companies to be assigned to stations by the Commanding General, Department of the Lakes, to whom the regimental commander will report by telegraph prior to departure.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. John M. Bacon, U. S. V., commanding Department of Dakota, will proceed to Walker, Minn., and such other points in the vicinity of Leech Lake as may be necessary in connection with the arrest of certain Chippewa Indians. (S. O. 136, D. D., Oct. 3.)

The extension of sick leave granted Brig. Gen. John H. Page, U. S. V., is further extended two months. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Brig. Gen. John F. Weston, U. S. V. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

The retirement from active service by the President, this date, of Maj. Gen. John J. Coppinger, U. S. V., as Brigadier General U. S. A., only, by operation of law, is announced. (W. D., Oct. 11.)

Maj. Gen. Francis V. Greene, U. S. V., will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., and report in person to Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. V., 7th Army Corps, for assignment to the command of a division. (W. D., Oct. 11.)

The leave granted Maj. Gen. J. Warren Keifer, U. S. V., is extended eight days. (W. D., Oct. 11.)

Leave for one month on account of sickness is granted Brig. Gen. Simon Snyder, U. S. V. (W. D., Oct. 10.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Edward J. McClelland, A. G. O., U. S. V., is assigned to temporary duty in New York City. (W. D., Oct. 7.)

The sick leave granted Maj. Charles R. Miller, A. A. G., U. S. V., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 7.)

Capt. Hugh D. Wise, A. A. G., U. S. V., is relieved as A. D. C. to Brig. Gen. Henry T. Douglas, U. S. V., and will report to the Commanding General, 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 7th Army Corps, for duty. (W. D., Oct. 11.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. William J. Sewell, Jr., A. A. G., U. S. V. (W. D., Oct. 10.)

Capt. John E. McMahon, A. A. G., U. S. V., will report in person to Brig. Gen. Louis H. Carpenter, U. S. V., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 10.)

The leave granted Capt. Robert E. L. Michie, A. A. G., U. S. V., is changed to a sick leave and extended fifteen days. (W. D., Oct. 10.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for four months is granted Maj. Charles G. Starr, Insp. Gen., U. S. V. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

Maj. John M. K. Davis, Insp. Gen., U. S. V., will proceed to Savannah, Ga.; Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Miami, Fla.; Charleston, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., and inspect the money accounts of the disbursing officers. (S. O. 126, D. G., Oct. 10.)

Maj. William P. Duvall, Insp. Gen., U. S. V., having accepted, on July 20, 1898, an appointment as Lieutenant Colonel, Chief Ordnance, U. S. V., is honorably discharged the service as Major and Inspector General, U. S. V., to date July 19, 1898. (W. D., Oct. 12.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Walter B. Barker, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Cienfuegos, Santa Clara Province, Cuba, and assume duty as Disbursing, Purchasing, and Issuing Quartermaster at that point. (W. D., Oct. 5.)

Lieut. Col. Forrest H. Hathaway, Special Inspector, Q. M.'s Dept., will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and other points necessary. (W. D., Oct. 5.)

Capt. Robert R. Stevens, A. Q. M., U. S. A., is appointed Special Inspector at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

Capt. Hiram E. Mitchell, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to New York City, N. Y., for duty as Quartermaster and Acting C. S. on the Quartermaster's steamer Mississippi, to relieve Capt. Carroll Mercer, C. S., U. S. V. (W. D., Oct. 7.)

Capt. James S. Michael, A. Q. M., U. S. V., recently appointed, will repair to Washington, D. C., for instructions. (W. D., Oct. 8.)

Capt. Thomas Swobe, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will repair to Washington, D. C., for instructions. (W. D., Oct. 8.)

Col. Daniel D. Wheeler, Special Inspector, Q. M.'s Dept., will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and thence to Philadelphia, Pa., and inspect unserviceable Q. M.'s property. (W. D., Oct. 8.)

Col. James M. Moore, A. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A., will proceed to St. Asaph, Va., and is also appointed a special inspector. (W. D., Oct. 12.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Col. James W. Scully, A. Q. M., U. S. A. (W. D., Oct. 10.)

The extension of sick leave granted Maj. Andrew G. C.

Quay, Chief Q. M., U. S. V., is further extended two months. (W. D., Oct. 10.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The following Commissary Sergeants will proceed to posts as indicated: Felix Murasko, to Fort Reno, O. T.; Oscar Raik, to Lexington, Ky.; Patrick J. McManus, to Fort Niagara, N. Y. (S. O. 221, D. E., Oct. 5.)

Par. 40, S. O. Sept. 22, 1898, W. D., relating to Capt. James E. Calhoun, C. S., U. S. V., is revoked. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

Abiel L. Smith, C. S., U. S. A., will proceed from San Juan, Porto Rico, via New York City and Washington, D. C., to Havana, Cuba. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

Col. Charles A. Woodruff, Asst. Comy. Gen. of Sub., U. S. A., will perform the duties of Purchasing Commissary at New York City, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Brig. Gen. John F. Weston, U. S. V. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

Comy. Sergt. E. H. Steiner will proceed to Santiago de Cuba for duty via New York City. (Fort Mott, Oct. 6.)

Lieut. Col. Frank E. Noy, Asst. Comy. Gen. of Sub., is assigned to the duty of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at the purchasing depot at Huntsville, Ala., with the rank of Colonel. (W. D., Oct. 7.)

The following named Commissary Sergeants are transferred to Santiago, Cuba: Andrew Ryan, Fred. Dobler, James B. Whaley, Benjamin Otten, Emil H. Steiner. (W. D., Oct. 7.)

Maj. Eugene T. Wilson, C. S., U. S. V., recently appointed, will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and relieve Lieut. Col. William L. Alexander, S. D., of the duties of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies, and while on such duty shall have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Lieut. Col. Alexander will proceed to Washington, D. C., and while on duty as Assistant to Commissary General shall have the rank of Colonel. (W. D., Oct. 7.)

The following transfers of Commissary Sergeants are made: Charles Sanders (appointed Oct. 1, 1898, from Sergeant, Troop H, 5th Cav.), now at Huntsville, Ala., to Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Henry A. Hoskins (appointed Oct. 1, 1898, from Sergeant, Co. C, 11th Inf.), from Porto Rico to Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; George Gelling (appointed Oct. 1, 1898, from Sergeant, Battery A, 5th Art.), now at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., to Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; John Salter (appointed Oct. 1, 1898, from Sergeant, Co. E, 1st Inf.), now at Anniston, Ala., to Fort Adams, I. I.; Robert A. Tarbert (appointed Oct. 1, 1898, from 1st Sergeant, Co. H, 19th Inf.), from Porto Rico, to Fort Brady, Mich.; James F. Wood (appointed Oct. 1, 1898, from Sergeant Major, 3d Cav.), now at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to Camp McKinley, Hawaiian Islands; John Brown (appointed Oct. 1, 1898, from Sergeant, Co. K, 16th Inf.), now at Huntsville, Ala., to Long Island Head, Mass.; Karl J. Thompson (appointed Oct. 1, 1898, from Quartermaster Sergeant, 1st Cav.), now at Fort Riley, Kan., to Fort Mott, N. J.; Fred. P. Bliss (appointed Oct. 1, 1898, from Sergeant, Battery D, 5th Art.), from Porto Rico, to Fort McHenry, Md.; Wesley Baughn (appointed Oct. 1, 1898, from Sergeant, Co. D, 17th Inf.), now at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to Fort Crook, Neb. (W. D., Oct. 7.)

Jerry B. Machie, to Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Felix Murasko, to Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory; Oscar Raik, to Lexington, Ky.; Patrick J. McManus, to Fort Niagara, N. Y. (W. D., Oct. 7.)

The leave granted Capt. Carroll Mercer, C. S., U. S. V., is extended ten days. (W. D., Oct. 8.)

The following transfers of Commissary Sergeants are made: Willis E. Morgan, to Havana, Cuba; Charles A. Zimmerman, to Matanzas, Cuba; John B. Wilson, to Cienfuegos, Cuba; William Kenke, to Jibara, Cuba; George Stone, to Neuvas, Cuba. (W. D., Oct. 11.)

The leave granted Capt. Robert H. Beckham, C. S., U. S. V., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 12.)

Par. 5, S. O. 213, W. D., Sept. 9, 1898, relating to Comy. Sergt. George M. Berkel, is revoked. (W. D., Oct. 10.)

The sick leave granted Maj. Harry E. Wilkins, C. S., U. S. V., is extended two months. (W. D., Oct. 10.)

Maj. Eugene T. Wilson, C. S., U. S. V. (Lieut., 3d U. S. Art.), is honorably discharged as Captain, U. S. V. Signal Corps, only, upon tender of his resignation, to take effect Oct. 4, 1898. (W. D., Oct. 10.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A. A. Surg. Edward C. Webb, U. S. A., will proceed to Angel Island, Cal. (S. O. 143, D. Cal., Sept. 28.)

Maj. E. F. Gardner, Surg., will proceed with the 7th Cav. from Fort Grant, Ariz., to Huntsville, Ala., and return to his proper station. (S. O. 98, D. Colo., Oct. 1.)

A. A. Surg. Arch Dixon, Jr., will proceed with the 15th Inf. from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to Huntsville, Ala., and then return to his proper station. (S. O. 98, D. Colo., Oct. 1.)

A. A. Surg. F. M. C. Usher, U. S. A., will report to the Commanding Officer, Troop K, 8th Cav., to accompany that troop to Huntsville, Ala. (S. O. 135, D. D., Oct. 1.)

The sick leave granted Maj. Charles B. Ewing, Brigade Surgeon, U. S. V., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 5.)

The sick leave granted A. A. Surg. Frank W. Jay, U. S. A., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 5.)

Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Pope, Chief Surgeon, U. S. V., will return to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, on the expiration of his leave. (W. D., Oct. 5.)

Hosp. Stwd. Ephraim Stevenson will report at Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 5.)

Sick leave for two months is granted Lieut. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, Jr., Asst. Surg., U. S. A. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

A. A. Surg. William S. Terriberry, U. S. A., will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

A. A. Surg. W. B. Winn, U. S. A., will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., for duty with the 8th U. S. Cav. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

The unexecuted part of the sentence of G. C. M. F. O. 10, H. Q. A., Porto Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 9, 1898, is remitted. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

Maj. John P. Dodge, Brigade Surgeon, U. S. V., will proceed to Columbus, Ohio, on mustering duty. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

The leave granted A. A. Surg. Robert N. Pitts, U. S. A., is extended fifteen days. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

The sick leave granted Maj. Peter D. MacNaughton, Brigade Surgeon, U. S. V., is extended fifteen days. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

A. A. Surg. John Lyng, U. S. A., will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

A. A. Surg. J. de Quesada, U. S. A., will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., for duty with troops going to Cuba. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

A. A. Surg. A. H. Simonton, U. S. A., on the expiration of his present leave, will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., for duty with troops going to Cuba. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

A. A. Surg. Peter W. Beckman, U. S. A., on the expiration of his present sick leave, will proceed to Anniston, Ala., for duty with the 2d U. S. Inf. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

A. A. Surg. A. Douglas Bruden, now at Fort Hamilton, will proceed to Asst. Surg. L. P. Smith, at Bedloe Island, for duty. (S. O. 234, D. E., Oct. 8.)

1st Lieut. Weston P. Chamberlain, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Richmond, Va., on mustering duty. (W. D., Oct. 7.)

A. A. Surg. Thomas R. Marshall, U. S. A., will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla. (W. D., Oct. 7.)

Maj. Augustus A. De Loffre, Surg., U. S. A., will report at Austin, Texas, for mustering duty. (W. D., Oct. 7.)

Leave for one month is granted Maj. William B. Banister, Brigade Surgeon, U. S. V. (W. D., Oct. 7.)

Maj. James H. Hysell, Chief Surgeon, U. S. V., will proceed to Washington, D. C., on business pertaining to the Medical Department. (W. D., Oct. 7.)

Maj. George R. Fowler, Chief Surgeon, U. S. V., will proceed to Washington, D. C., on business pertaining to Medical Dept. (W. D., Oct. 7.)

Maj. Louis W. Crampton, Surg., U. S. A., will report to Maj. William P. Vose, 6th U. S. Art., Chief Mustering Officer, for duty pertaining to the muster out of the 5th Maryland Volunteers. (W. D., Oct. 7.)

Lieut. Col. Albert Hartsuff, Chief Surgeon, D. L., will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and Fort Thomas, Ky., to inspect the affairs of the medical department. (S. O. 101, D. L., Oct. 7.)

A. A. Surg. James B. Hallwood, U. S. A., will proceed to Camp Poland, Knoxville, Tenn. (W. D., Oct. 7.)

Leave for eight days is granted A. A. Surg. Henry Bak, U. S. A. (S. O. 122, D. G., Oct. 8.)

Maj. Charles L. Helmsmann, Surg., U. S. A., will turn over

the medical and hospital property in his possession at Camp Wikoff, N. Y., to Maj. Ira C. Brown, Brigade Surgeon, U. S. V., to be stored and cared for by him at that place until further orders. Maj. Helmsmann will return to his station, Fort Adams, I. I. (W. D., Oct. 8.)

Leave for ten days is granted Maj. William R. Hall, Surg., U. S. A. (W. D., Oct. 8.)

The orders directing A. A. Surg. Alexander McF. McManus, U. S. A., to proceed to Cuba, is revoked, and he will report in person to Maj. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U. S. V., Chief Mustering Officer at Philadelphia, Pa., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 8.)

A. Surg. Rufus D. Boss, U. S. A., will proceed to Anniston, Ala. (W. D., Oct. 8.)

Maj. Eugene L. Swift, Brigade Surgeon, U. S. V., will proceed to Concord, N. H., for mustering out duty. (W. D., Oct. 8.)

Leave for 7 days, with permission to apply for an extension of 10 days, is granted Maj. T. E. Wilcox, Surg. (Fort Schuyler, Oct. 7.)

The Commanding Officer, Fort Warren, will send Acting Hosp. Stwd. Edward Mellers to Mortar Battery, Grover's Cliff, Mass., for duty. (S. O. 236, D. E., Oct. 11.)

A. A. Surg. Joaquin L. Duenas, U. S. A., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, and report to Col. James G. Lee, A. Q. M. Gen. U. S. A., president of the Board to locate camp sites. (W. D., Oct. 11.)

The sick leave granted A. A. Surg. William E. Stemen, U. S. A., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 11.)

The sick leave granted A. Surg. William E. West, U. S. A., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 11.)

A. A. Surg. W. P. Lawrence, U. S. A., will proceed to Camp Poland, Knoxville, Tenn. (W. D., Oct. 11.)

A. A. Surg. John B. Alcorn, U. S. A., will proceed to Camp Poland, Knoxville, Tenn. (W. D., Oct. 11.)

A. A. Surg. Ira L. Sanderson, now at Sturgis, S. D., will proceed to Fort Meade, S. D., for duty. (S. O. 137, D. D., Oct. 6.)

A. A. Surg. J. G. MacNamara will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 137, D. D., Oct. 6.)

A. A. Surg. O. S. Wood, U. S. A., will proceed to Camp Poland, Knoxville, Tenn. (W. D., Oct. 12.)

Maj. Charles K. Winne, Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Omaha, Neb., on mustering duty. (W. D., Oct. 12.)

A. A. Surg. Joseph M. Heller, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (W. D., Oct. 12.)

Maj. William B. Davis, Surg., U. S. A., is relieved from all duty at Fort Myer, Va., other than in command of the U. S. General Hospital. (W. D., Oct. 12.)

A. A. Surg. George W. Pattison, U. S. A., in addition to his duties at the U. S. General Hospital, Fort Myer, Va., will furnish such medical attendance as may be required by officers, enlisted men and their families at that post. (W. D., Oct. 12.)

Maj. Ezra Woodruff, Surg., will proceed to Fort Adams, R. I., on mustering duty. (W. D., Oct. 12.)

The sick leave granted A. A. Surg. Humphrey Bate, Jr., U. S. A., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 12.)

1st Lieut. John H. Stone, Asst. Surg., is detailed as a member of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Huntsville, Ala., vice 1st Lieut. William E. Richards, Asst. Surg., relieved. (W. D., Oct. 12.)

Maj. Walter D. McCaw, Brigade Surgeon, U. S. V., will proceed to Fort Porter, N. Y. (W. D., Oct. 10.)

Maj. Alfred E. Bradley, Brigade Surgeon, U. S. V., will rejoin the U. S. Hospital Ship Relief, at New York City, N. Y. (W. D., Oct. 10.)

A. A. Surg. John W. Wright, U. S. A., will repair to Washington, D. C. (W. D., Oct. 10.)

Capt. Charles Lynch, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Little Rock, Ark., on mustering duty. (W. D., Oct. 10.)

The sick leave granted A. A. Surg. James S. Kennedy, U. S. A., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 10.)

Capt. Henry R. Stiles, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will rejoin at Fort Preble, Me. (W. D., Oct. 10.)

1st Lieut. William E. Richards, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is detailed as a member of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Huntsville, Ala., vice Capt. Charles Wilcox, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., relieved. (W. D., Oct. 10.)

Maj. William F. de Niedeman, Brigade Surgeon, U. S. V., will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on mustering duty. (W. D., Oct. 10.)

Maj. John D. Hall, Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal. (W. D., Oct. 10.)

A. A. Surg. William E. de Salazar, U. S. A., will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 10.)

A. A. Surg. Thomas Y. Abry, U. S. A., will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla. (W. D., Oct. 10.)

Maj. Rudolph G. Ebert, Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (W. D., Oct. 10.)

Capt. Charles Wilcox, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Columbia, S. C., on mustering duty. (W. D., Oct. 10.)

Maj. Marshall W. Wood, Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Boise Barracks, Idaho, and from there to Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty. (W. D., Oct. 10.)

1st Lieut. Guy C. M. Godfrey, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 10.)

1st Lieut. James M. Kennedy, Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 10.)

The following changes in duties and stations of officers of the Medical Department are made: Maj. Timothy E. Wilcox, Surg., U. S. A., to New York City, N. Y., for mustering duty, to relieve Maj. William C. Borden, Brigade Surgeon, U. S. V., who will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., to relieve Maj. George W. Adair, Surg., U. S. A. Maj. Adair will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 10.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The following payments to Volunteer regiments in Dept. of Missouri will be made: The 3d and 5th Mo., at Kansas City, by Maj. J. P. Baker, Paymr. U. S. A.; the 2d Neb., at

Add. Paymtr. U. S. V., will pay the 7th Illinois at Chicago. (S. O. 104, D. L. Oct. 11.)
 Maj. Harry L. Rogers, Paymtr. U. S. A., will proceed to Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Wilkesbarre, and other points in Pennsylvania, to make payments to Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the following named Additional Paymasters will assist him: Maj. Frank M. Hammond, George C. Stewart, Eugene Coffin, William J. Black, Washington Haverstick, Merrill W. Lang, Pierre C. Stevens and Thomas C. Goodman. (W. D., Oct. 10.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are made: Capt. Charles H. McKinstry, to Key West, Fla., and resume his station; 2d Lieut. John C. Oakes, to Willets Point, N. Y., for duty with the Battalion of Engineers and at the U. S. Engineer School; Add. 2d Lieut. Earl I. Brown, to station at Wilmington, N. C. (W. D., Oct. 11.)
 Capt. James G. Warren, C. E. U. S. A., is detailed, in addition to his other duties, as engineer of the 9th Lighthouse District, to relieve Lieut. Col. Milton B. Adams, C. E. U. S. A., of that portion of his duties. Capt. Warren will retain station at Milwaukee, Wis. (W. D., Oct. 10.)
 The leave granted Col. George McC. Derby, Chief Engineer U. S. V., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 10.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. William Ennis, Chief Ordnance Officer U. S. V., will proceed to Lexington, Ky. (W. D., Oct. 6.)
 Ord. Sergt. Francis Jones (appointed Oct. 3, 1898, from 1st Sergeant Battery H, 4th Art.), is assigned to duty at Fort Monroe, Va. (W. D., Oct. 7.)
 Sick leave for 15 days is granted Lieut. Col. Rogers Birnie, Chief Ordnance Officer U. S. V. (W. D., Oct. 7.)
 Lieut. Col. John T. Thompson, C. O. U. S. V., is detailed as a member of the Board of Officers appointed by S. O. 234, Oct. 4, 1898, to proceed to Havana, Cuba, and other places necessary, vice Lieut. Col. Rogers Birnie, C. O. U. S. V., relieved. Col. Thompson will proceed to Washington, D. C. (W. D., Oct. 7.)
 Maj. John W. Barker, C. O. U. S. V., now on sick leave, will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for duty with the 3d U. S. Inf. (W. D., Oct. 7.)

The following named officers of the Ordnance Dept. U. S. A. are relieved from their present duties, and will report for duty as hereinafter specified: 1st Lieut. Clarence C. Williams, to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; 1st Lieut. William H. Tschappat, to Watervliet Arsenal, Mass.; 1st Lieut. Samuel Hof, to Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.; 1st Lieut. Kenneth Morton, to Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa. (W. D., Oct. 8.)

The transfers of the following named Ordnance Sergeants are made: Richard Ulex (appointed Oct. 3, 1898, from 1st Sergeant Battery A, 5th Art.), from Fort Hamilton, N. Y., to Fort Hancock, N. J.; John J. Lee (appointed Oct. 3, 1898, from Sergeant Battery D, 2d Art.), from Fort Adams, R. I., to Willets Point Batteries—Artillery sub-post; Thomas Lippincott (appointed Oct. 3, 1898, from Sergeant Battery A, 4th Art.), from Fort Washington, Md., to Fort McHenry, Md., for duty at Fort Carroll, North Point and Hawkins Point, Md.; John Noel (appointed Oct. 3, 1898, from Sergeant Battery D, 2d Art.), from Fort Adams, R. I., to Fort Mott, N. J.; Ludwig Leiner (appointed Oct. 3, 1898, from Sergeant Battery F, 2d Art.), from Huntsville, Ala., to Fort Caswell, N. C.; Robert E. Pate (appointed Oct. 3, 1898, from Sergeant Battery H, 2d Art.), from Fort Trumbull, Conn., to Fort Preble, Me., for duty at Portland Head, Me.; Joseph B. Kenney (appointed Oct. 3, 1898, from Sergeant Battery D, 2d Art.), from Ballast Point, Cal., to Fort Stevens, Ore. (W. D., Oct. 7.)

1st Lieut. George W. Burr, O. D., will proceed to West Point, N. Y., for special medical treatment at that post. (W. D., Oct. 12.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

2d Lieut. William M. Talbott, U. S. V. Signal Corps, will proceed, via Omaha, Neb., to Knoxville, Tenn. (W. D., Oct. 5.)
 2d Lieut. Stephen B. Elkins, Jr., U. S. V. Signal Corps, will proceed to his home and await orders for his own convenience. (W. D., Oct. 6.)
 Maj. Eugene O. Fecher, U. S. V. Signal Corps, will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., and Middletown, Pa., and carry out special instructions. (W. D., Oct. 10.)

CHAPLAINS.

The sick leave granted Post Chaplain Joseph H. Sutherland, U. S. A., is extended 15 days. (W. D., Oct. 7.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1ST CAVALRY—COLONEL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.
 The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. George W. Goode, 1st U. S. Cav., is extended 15 days. (W. D., Oct. 11.)

2D CAVALRY—COLONEL HENRY E. NOYES.
 So much of par 41, S. O. 222, W. D., Sept. 20, 1898, as relates to Capt. James E. Brett, 24th U. S. Inf., is amended to read Capt. Lloyd M. Brett, 2d U. S. Cav. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

3D CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.
 Sick leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Andrew E. Williams, 3d Cav. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

1st Sergt. B. Dickson, A. and detachment will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen and ship clothing. (Fort Ethan Allen, Oct. 5.)
 Capt. D. H. Boughton, 3d Cav., is designated to close the accounts of the regiment with Post Exchange, Jefferson Barracks. (Fort Ethan Allen, Oct. 6.)

2d Lieut. Julius T. Conrad, 3d Cav., will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., on mustering duty. (W. D., Oct. 7.)
 The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Harold P. Howard, 3d Cav., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 7.)
 Maj. Henry W. Wessels, Jr., 3d U. S. Cav., will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and join his regiment. (W. D., Oct. 8.)

Corps. J. F. Conley and Lee Clause, M. 3d Cav., have been promoted to Sergeant.
 Corp. J. B. Heckendorn, A. 3d Cav., has been promoted to Sergeant.

1st Lieut. Arthur Thayer, 3d U. S. Cav., will proceed to West Point, N. Y., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 12.)

4TH CAVALRY—COLONEL CHARLES E. COMPTON.
 1st Lieut. George H. Cameron, 4th Cav., will proceed to West Point, N. Y., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 12.)

5TH CAVALRY—COLONEL LOUIS B. CARPENTER.
 2d Lieut. Powell Clayton, Jr., 5th Cav., will report before the Examining Board to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination for promotion. (W. D., Oct. 11.)
 The leave granted Capt. Fred W. Foster, 5th U. S. Cav., is extended one day. (W. D., Oct. 12.)
 The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. William S. Valentine, 5th U. S. Cav., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 12.)

6TH CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.
 Sick leave for two months is granted Capt. Elton F. Wilcox, 6th Cav. (W. D., Oct. 7.)
 The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Francis C. Marshall, Adj. 6th Cav., is extended 10 days. (W. D., Oct. 11.)

7TH CAVALRY—COLONEL EDWIN V. SUMNER.
 Chief Muselman Johann Vondreck, 7th Cav., will be discharged the service of the U. S., under pars. 145 and 146, of the Regulations. (W. D., Oct. 8.)

Sick leave for four months is granted Capt. Montgomery D. Parker, 7th U. S. Cav. (W. D., Oct. 12.)

8TH CAVALRY—COLONEL JOHN M. BACON.
 2d Lieut. M. O. Bigelow, 8th Cav., is relieved from duty as A. D. C. to the Brigadier General commanding the Department, and will report to the C. O., Troop K, 8th Cav., on its arrival in St. Paul, en route to Huntsville, Ala. (S. O. 135, D. L., Oct. 1.)

9TH CAVALRY—COLONEL THOMAS MCGREGOR.
 1st Lieut. Winthrop S. Wood, 9th U. S. Cav., now at Fort McPherson, Ga., will repair to Washington, D. C., and take station for medical treatment. (W. D., Oct. 7.)

10TH CAVALRY—COLONEL GUY V. HENRY.
 2d Lieut. George Vidner, 10th U. S. Cav., now on leave, is

detailed for general recruiting service at Mobile, Ala. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

The leave granted Capt. James W. Watson, 10th Cav., is extended seven days. (W. D., Oct. 11.)

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Frank A. Barton, 10th U. S. Cav., is extended two months. (W. D., Oct. 12.)
 Lieut. Col. Nov. 1, 1898, is granted Capt. Levi F. Hunt, 10th U. S. Cav. (W. D., Oct. 12.)

2D ARTILLERY—COLONEL ALEX. C. M. PENNINGTON.
 2d Lieut. Malcolm Young, 2d Art., is assigned to Battery L, of that regiment. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

Maj. Edward Field, 2d Art., Acting Insp. Gen., will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal., to inspect public property. (S. O. 144, D. Cal. Sept. 20.)

Corp. W. C. O'Herrin, D. 2d Art., is detailed draughtsman in Signal Department. (Fort Adams, Oct. 7.)

Corps. J. T. Ramsey, C. B. Musgrave, J. H. Peters and W. Baylor, L. 2d Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

Corps. W. J. Cobb, N. Goodwin, C. W. McCown, P. J. W. Jelks, C. L. Lewis and J. B. Bowen, I. 2d Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

The assignment to duty Oct. 4, 1898, of Capt. Robert M. Rogers, 2d U. S. Art., as Chief Mustering Officer for the State of Maine, with station in Augusta, and of 1st Lieut. John D. Barrette, 3d U. S. Art., is announced. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

Lieut. E. J. Timberlake, Jr., 2d Art., is appointed Summary Court Officer. (Fort Caswell, Oct. 6.)

Capt. Charles D. Parkhurst, 2d U. S. Art., will join his battery at Huntsville, Ala. (W. D., Oct. 12.)

Sergt. F. K. Blair, B. 2d Art., is relieved from duty in Post Exchange. (Fort Adams, Oct. 11.)

Corps. S. Downes and M. White and Pvt. J. N. Gagne, G. 2d Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

3D ARTILLERY—COLONEL MARCUS P. MILLER.
 The following transfers are ordered in the 3d Art.: 1st Lieut. Charles A. Bennett, from Battery D to Light Battery C; 1st Lieut. Archibald Campbell, from Light Battery C to Battery D. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

4TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUNTHER.
 Leave for ten days is granted to Capt. S. W. Taylor, 4th Art. (Fort Adams, R. I.) (S. O. 239, D. E., Oct. 4.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect upon the return to duty from leave of Capt. S. W. Taylor, is granted to 1st Lieut. E. M. Blake, 4th Art. (S. O. 235, D. E., Oct. 10.)

2d Lieut. G. A. Nugent, 4th Art., is appointed Q. M. and A. C. S. (Fort Mott, Oct. 5.)

Sergt. L. A. Bryan, 1. 4th Art., is detailed Acting Commissary Sergeant. (Fort Mott, Oct. 5.)

2d Lieut. J. W. Keibrecht, Jr., 4th Art., is appointed Rec. Officer. (Battery Point, Oct. 9.)

Sergt. C. M. Dunham, A. 4th Art., is detailed Overseer of Laborers. (Fort Washington, Oct. 11.)

5TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.
 Leave to include Oct. 11, 1898, is granted 1st Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, 5th Art. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

Sergt. H. C. Hensley, 1. 5th Art., will conduct an insane soldier to insane asylum. (Fort Hamilton, Sept. 21.)

1st Sergt. J. Snyder, A. 5th Art., and guard, will conduct a prisoner to Fort Wadsworth. (Fort Hamilton, Sept. 21.)

Sergt. E. S. Kratzer, E. 5th Art., having re-enlisted, is continued in rank from July 6, 1895.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Mervyn C. Buckley, 5th Art. (W. D., Oct. 10.)

6TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL EDWARD B. WILLISTON.
 Capt. Albert Todd, 6th U. S. Art., is assigned Chief Mustering Officer for North Carolina, with station in Raleigh. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

Corps. M. C. Jones and T. H. Beckett, C. 6th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

Wagoner John H. Sleiving, E. 6th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Pvt. Willie Pate, H. 6th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Sergt. F. H. Jerabeck, 1. 6th Art., is detailed Printer at the Artillery School. (Fort Monroe, Oct. 8.)

2d Lieut. Ward B. Pershing, 6th Art., is detailed Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. at Fort Hancock, vice 2d Lieut. Sam F. Bottoms, 6th Art., relieved. (S. O. 238, D. E., Oct. 13.)

2d Lieut. Ward B. Cushing, 6th Art., is detailed Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. at Fort Hancock, N. J., vice 2d Lieut. Sam F. Bottoms, 6th Art., relieved. (S. O. 238, D. E., Oct. 13.)

7TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL WILLIAM SINCLAIR.
 Sick leave from Sept. 7, 1898, to Oct. 31, is granted 2d Lieut. Arthur S. Conklin, 7th Art. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

Maj. John P. Story, 7th Art., Acting Insp. Gen., will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., for the purpose of investigating the subject of temporary quarters at that post. (S. O. 235, D. E., Oct. —.)

2d Lieut. Samuel C. Vestal, 7th Art., will, in addition to his present duties at Quonset, R. I., relieve 1st Lieut. Malcolm Young, 2d Art., in the duty of looking after the sick and convalescents in hospitals at Providence, R. I., and vicinity. (S. O. 237, D. E., Oct. 12.)

The funeral of the late Pvt. Victor Maleski, 1. 7th Art., took place with military honors at the Mortar Battery, Grover's Cliff, Mass., Oct. 9.

The extension of sick leave granted Capt. James C. Bush, 7th Art., is further extended 20 days. (W. D., Oct. 12.)

Corps. E. J. Fenton, N. O. Ward, John McCarthy, J. J. Kirk and T. Downing, B. 7th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

1st Lieut. E. B. Hubbard, 7th Art., is appointed Q. M., Commissary and Treasurer. (Fort Adams, Oct. 11.)

Maj. John P. Story, 7th Art., is detailed as a member of the Examining Board at Governors Island, N. Y., vice Lieut. Col. Joseph G. Ramsay, 7th Art., relieved. (W. D., Oct. 10.)

1ST INFANTRY—COLONEL EVAN MILES.
 1st Lieut. Frank A. Wilcox, 1st U. S. Inf., will join his regiment. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

The sick leave granted Capt. Nat. P. Phister, 1st U. S. Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 12.)

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Henry Abbot, 1st Inf., is extended two months. (W. D., Oct. 10.)

3D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN H. PAGE.
 1st Lieut. Horace M. Reeve, 3d U. S. Inf., A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. V., will, at his own request, proceed to join his regiment for temporary duty, and such time as his services may be needed as Aide-de-camp. (W. D., Oct. 8.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. James T. Moore, 3d Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 11.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Arthur M. Edwards, 3d Inf., is extended 20 days. (W. D., Oct. 11.)

4TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ROBERT H. HALL.
 1st Lieut. William Brooke, 4th U. S. Inf., is relieved at his own request from further duty on the staff of Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, U. S. V., and will report to his regimental commander for duty. (W. D., Oct. 7.)

The sick leave granted Capt. Carver Howland, 4th Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 7.)

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Joseph W. Glidden, 4th Inf., is further extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 11.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. John S. Switzer, 4th Inf., is extended 10 days. (W. D., Oct. 11.)

Lieut. Col. James M. J. Sanno, 4th Inf., Acting Insp. Gen., will proceed to Fort Mende, S. D., and make the annual inspection. (S. O. 137, D. D., Oct. 6.)

5TH INFANTRY—COLONEL RICHARD COMBA.
 1st Lieut. John F. Madden, 5th U. S. Inf., will report to the Q. M. General of the Army, for temporary duty on the steamer Victor, as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. (W. D., Oct. 7.)

Capt. Samuel W. Miller, 5th Inf., will report by telegraph to Maj. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner for duty in connection with the muster out of Pennsylvania Volunteers. (W. D., Oct. 7.)

6TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDGAR E. KILGORE.
 The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles L. Beckurts, 6th U. S. Inf., is extended to include Sept. 27, 1898, on account of sickness. (W. D., Oct. 12.)

7TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWARD M. COATES.
 Capt. Edward E. Hardin, 7th U. S. Inf., on being mustered out of the service as Colonel of the 2d New York Vol. Inf., will join his company. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

8TH INFANTRY—COLONEL GEORGE M. RANDALL.
 The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. John K. Miller, 8th Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Merck B. Stewart, 8th Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

Leave for 15 days is granted Lieut. Col. Philip H. Ellis, 8th Inf. (W. D., Oct. 12.)

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Russell C. Langdon, 8th U. S. Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 12.)

9TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WILLIAM H. POWELL.
 The extension of sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Connel, 9th U. S. Inf., is further extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 12.)

10TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWARD P. PEARSON.
 Leave for two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted 1st Lieut. William A. Raibourn, 10th Inf. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. James Baylies, 10th Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. William E. Welsh, 10th Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 7.)

11TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.
 The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles P. Russ, Adj. 11th Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 10.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. John S. Battle, 11th Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 10.)

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Milton L. McGrew, 11th Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 10.)

13TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ALFRED T. SMITH.
 2d Lieut. Thomas M. Anderson, Jr., 13th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Manila, Philippine Islands, and report in person to Maj. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. V., for appointment as Aide-de-camp. (W. D., Oct. 7.)

The extension of sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Thomas M. Anderson, Jr., 13th Inf., is further extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 10.)

15TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWARD MOALE.
 Leave for four months, to take effect as soon as practicable after the arrival of his company at its new station, is granted Capt. George K. McGunagle, 15th Inf. (W. D., Oct. 7.)

1st Lieut. George McD. Weeks, 15th Inf., is relieved from duty as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. instituted by par. 1, S. O. 48, c. s., D. M., and 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Wild, 12th Inf., is detailed in his stead. (S. O. 52, D. M., Oct. 1.)

16TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WILLIAM S. WORTH.
 Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. John E. Woodward, Q. M. 16th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Oct. 12.)

17TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WILLIAM M. WHERRY.
 2d Lieut. Alexander T. Owenshine, 17th Inf., is detailed as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. convened at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, vice 1st Lieut. Thomas L. Smith, 17th Inf. (S. O. 99, D. L., Oct. 5.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. William A. Mann, 17th Inf. (S. O. 99, D. L., Oct. 5.)

The sick leave granted 3d Lieut. Edwin D. Bricker, 17th Inf., is extended twenty-one days. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Maj. Cyrus S. Roberts, 17th Inf. (W. D., Oct. 7.)

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Robert C. Davis, 17th Inf., is extended nineteen days. (W. D., Oct. 7.)

18TH INFANTRY—COLONEL DAVID D. VAN VALZAH.
 2d Lieut. Alfred Aloe, 18th Inf., recently appointed, will report to the C. O., 3d Battalion, 23d Inf., at Camp Merriam, and will accompany it to Manila. (S. O. 141, D. Cal., Sept. 23.)

2d Lieut. Arthur L. Conger, Jr., 18th Inf., recently appointed, will report to the C. O., 3d Battalion, 23d Inf., at Camp Merriam, and will accompany it to Manila. (S. O. 145, D. Cal., Sept. 30.)

2d Lieut. Martin Lator Crimmins, 18th Inf., recently appointed, will report to the C. O., 3d Battalion, 23d Inf., at Camp Merriam, and will accompany it to Manila. (S. O. 146, D. Cal., Oct. 1.)

19TH INFANTRY—COLONEL SIMON SNYDER.
 The sick leave granted Lieut. Col. Charles C. Hood, 19th Inf., is extended two months. (W. D., Oct. 7.)

20TH INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN H. PATTERSON.
 The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Edward M. Lewis, Adj. 20th Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

21ST INFANTRY—COLONEL JACOB KLINE.
 The leave of seven days granted Capt. L. J. Hearn, 21st Inf., is extended three days. (S. O. 233, D. E., Oct. 7.)

Capt. Lawrence J. Hearn, 21st U. S. Inf., will proceed to Newark, N. J., on mustering duty. (W. D., Oct. 12.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. William H. Mulloy, 21st Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 10.)

22D INFANTRY—COLONEL HARRY C. EGBERT.
 Maj. Leopold O. Parker, 22d U. S. Inf., will proceed to join his regiment. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Isaac Newell, 22d Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 11.)

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Charles H. Bridges, 22d U. S. Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 12.)

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. William A. Campbell, 22d Inf. (W. D., Oct. 10.)

23D INFANTRY—COLONEL SAMUEL OVENSCHINE.
 2d Lieut. Harry S. Howland, 23d Inf., recently appointed, will report to the C. O., 3d Battalion, of that regiment, at Camp Merriam, and will accompany it to Manila. (S. O. 145, D. Cal., Sept. 30.)

The sick leave granted Capt. William H. Allaire, 23d Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

The sick leave granted Capt. C. Manning, 23d Inf., is extended twenty days. (W. D., Oct. 7.)

24TH INFANTRY—COLONEL HENRY B. FREEMAN.
 The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. William L. Murphy, 24th Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 7.)

1st Lieut. Harrison J. Price, 24th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Cincinnati, O., on mustering duty. (W. D., Oct. 11.)

25TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ANDREW S. BUNT.
 The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Samuel P. Lyon, 25th Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 12.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Amos B. Shattuck, 25th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Oct. 12.)

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Capt. Theophilus W. Morrison, commanding Co. D, 16th
U. S. Inf., was shot in action before San Juan, Friday, July
1. When dying he gave his sword and purse to a soldier,
who, in turn, gave it to another whom he supposed to be an
officer. Capt. Morrison's family are exceedingly anxious to
get the sword, and will give a liberal reward for it. Will
any officer or soldier who knows anything of this kindly
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of 1898 of the New York Nautical School, held Oct. 11,
on the deck of the schoolship St. Mary's, in which he

said that where a young man had one chance for suc-
cess in the legal or medical profession, he had ten in
the profession of seamanship.

A telegram from Seattle says that a mountain more
than 20,000 feet high, and therefore overtopping Mount
St. Elias, has been found in Alaska. It is on the right
bank of the Sushitna River and was measured by a
party from the Geological Survey under G. H. Eldredge.
He proposes to call it Bullshae, a word spoken in ex-
clamation by the Indian guide when he first saw the
peak. The members of the survey think that an ascent
of Bullshae would be almost impossible on account of the
precipitous sides.

In the English newspaper illustrations of the late ma-
neuvers transport wagons were often shown in tow of
steam road wagons, which are in much more general
use in that country than here. A dispatch from Vienna
says the Austrian War Office has experimented suc-
cessfully with automobile transport wagons and gun car-
riages, and is inclined to adopt them. From what we
have seen of road wagons on mountain roads we should
say that an agreement to stick to the open would be
necessary in any war where they were to be used.

Now that the clearing up of the Spanish unpleasant-
ness is well under way, evidences multiply of the com-
pleteness of the preparations made by the Navy for the
war. Among them is the immense stock of charts and
maps provided in various parts of the world. In an-
ticipation of the presence of Commo. Watson's fleet on
the Spanish coast a large number of Mediterranean
charts were purchased and stored at convenient points
for ready access in case of need. At Gibraltar alone
there are not less than \$10,000 worth of Admiralty
charts, and it is probable that our naval officers were
better fitted for pilot duty on the Spanish coast than the
Spaniards themselves.

The services of General Lafayette in the Revolution
were highly appreciated and did not go unrewarded.
Congress gave him 11,520 acres, or eighteen square miles,
of land, which was located on the west bank of the Mis-
sissippi River, in the parish of Pointe Coupee, La. Pat-
ents thereon were issued January and April, 1810, and
March, 1813. When he visited this country in 1824
Congress granted him \$200,000 and a township, or thirty-
six square miles of land. This township of land is in Leon
County, in Florida, and now contains a part of Talla-
hassee. In an original deed signed Lafayette with a
small f we find the General's own way of writing his
name.

Gen. D. E. Sickles is determined to put no faith in the
Spaniards. In speaking at a dinner given by F. Tenny-
son Neely in New York, he said: "I consider that the
performance in Paris (by the Peace Commission) is a
pure farce. It means simply a long wrangle and jaw-
ing, ending in disagreement. The Europeans will all
range on the side of Spain, and we shall be told that we
are too arrogant and must abide by European opinion.
This business of sending the Iowa and Oregon to the
Philippines is all nonsense. Keep them right here in
New York Harbor, where they will be needed—where
they will be needed within three months. Mark what I
tell you!"

The immense extension of our interior waterways and
lakes gives the United States the unique advantage of a
large national naval reserve in the heart of the country.
In the Civil War our operations on inland waters were
very important and the close of naval operations in this
war has seen bands of competent naval militia march-
ing through the streets of their home city, Chicago. The
Secretary of the Navy has given instructions for the
preparation of a bill which shall organize this material
into a real National Naval Reserve, and enable the na-
val authorities to call upon the thousands of the fresh
water sailors in the West. Taking the action of Illi-
nois at the outbreak of the war with Spain as an ex-
ample, the intention of the Secretary is to formulate a
law by which the men from the different States may be
enlisted singly and for "general service" and at the same
time give the State credit on its quota. The outcome of
this measure will be watched with interest, and if it suc-
ceeds the country will add materially to its possible re-
sources for manning the fleet.

The Army and the Navy are watching with interest
the Senatorial contest in Connecticut, where General
Joseph R. Hawley is a candidate for re-election. It
would be a great loss to the services, a greater loss to
the country, and a serious reflection upon the good sense
of the members of the Connecticut Legislature if Gen-
eral Hawley should lose his seat in the Senate. His
sound judgment, ripe experience and vigorous personality
peculiarly fit him to deal with the large questions of na-
tional importance which now await the action of Congress.
Senator Hawley is a man in whom sound American-
ism and patriotic enthusiasm dominate all minor ques-
tions of mere partisan interest and every appeal to pa-
triotic duty awakens a response from him. If the Army
and the Navy had their wish they would make him a
Senator for life. His long service gives dignity to his
representation of the State of Connecticut and secures
for his expressions of opinion a consideration which
would not be accorded to a man of less experience, how-
ever able he might be.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)
OFFICE: BENNETT BUILDING, 93-101 NASSAU STREET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1898.

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ORGANIZATION OF OUR STAFF CORPS.

Discussing "Our National Folly and Its Victims" in the "North American Review" for October, Major General Joseph C. Breckinridge shows the importance of making adequate preparation for war. "The camp should be ready for the recruit before he enters it, and everything he needs for health or comfort or instruction—clothing, tents, weapons, well-cooked food, medical stores—should be ready to his hand. We should always have ready for immediate use tentage and arms and staff and supplies for 250,000 men and these of the finest quality."

General Breckinridge's assistant in the Inspector General's Department, General Joseph P. Sanger, has shown us how to obtain the most efficient staff in a memorial addressed by him some years ago to the Burnside committee on the reorganization of the Army. This memorial was also signed by two other officers, who are now of the Staff Department, Colonel Chas. Bird, Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A., and Thomas Ward, Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. A. It may be assumed, therefore, to represent in some sense staff opinion. The other signers were Louis La Garde, Medical Department; E. McNeill, H. W. Hubbell and Adam Slaker.

These memorialists say: "We believe that all staff duties except the Medical and Chaplain's, should be performed by officers temporarily detached from the line, and that no officer should remain on staff duty in time of peace for over two years." This, they add, "would at once do away with the temptation to build up the staff at the expense of the line, as well as with the organizations which are so powerful in carrying out their interested views and wishes. We are certain that the duties would be much better performed for the benefit of the Army and the country."

General Sanger left the line in 1889 and force of circumstances have compelled him to remain somewhat longer on staff duty than his limit of two years. In again returning to the command of troops he has illustrated the fitness of the staff to command, upon which he also insisted, and the truth of his statement that "many of them seek command whenever it appears desirable." Captain Sanger, as he was at the date of the memorial, proposed that even the work of the Engineers should be turned over to details from the line and he held that "every officer of sufficient rank should be competent for the duties of Adjutant or Inspector General." "In all the staff corps," he said, "if filled by officers in rotation, the wants and interests of the service would be studied by men who have keenly felt the former and were identified with the latter."

According to the statements of Messrs. Sanger, Ward, Bird, La Garde, and their fellow memorialists, staff officers are "accustomed to spend their winters in some city with nice comfortable offices, which they attend from 9 to 3 o'clock, with intermission, the clerks, etc., doing most of the work; and after office hours going to comfortable quarters, enjoying pleasant society and entertainments, and provided with all the conveniences of cheap and good markets, schools, servants, etc." Subsequent experience has no doubt shown them whether or not this description is correct.

Convinced by the arguments of the officers quoted and other statements of like tenor, the Reorganization Committee embodied this section in the bill they presented for the adoption of Congress:

"Sec. 120. The details for duty in the General Staff, other than Aide-de-Camp, and in the several staff departments and bureaus, shall be made by the selections from nominations submitted by the Commanding General by the Army; Provided, that except in cases of emergency no officer shall be thus detailed against his will, nor in any case till he has served at least six years with his regiment, and that no such details shall be for a longer period than three years or, except at the Military Academy, for two successive terms, in the same department of the staff; and that as far as may be these details, except for ordnance duty, shall be equalized between the corps of artillery, cavalry and infantry."

A similar section recognizing the principle of staff de-

tails was included in a bill recommended for adoption from the House Committee on Military Affairs of the Forty-second Congress, 1873, by General Coburn, and again in 1874. The draft of a bill submitted in 1878 by General W. S. Hancock, who spent part of his early military life in the Quartermaster's Department, and was promoted from Captain and Assistant Quartermaster to a Brigadier General of Volunteers, provides for a staff composed of details from the line, except in the higher ranks. Bills submitted by General J. M. Schofield and General Irwin McDowell recognized the same principle, as did also one prepared by the then Quartermaster General, Montgomery C. Meigs, who had served in the artillery and Engineers and who was a man of unusual ability. The Commissary General of Subsistence proposed that the President should be authorized to "appoint from among the 1st Lieutenants of the line, not to exceed ten Acting Commissaries of Subsistence, who, while so acting, shall receive the pay of Captain of Cavalry; these officers to serve for four years or more; no officer to be eligible for such appointment until he has served for a period of four years with his regiment."

In a report on Army organization presented to the Fortieth Congress by Mr. Garfield, chairman of the Military Committee of the House, Feb. 26, 1869, the committee say: "The staff departments, by custom rather than by legislation, have become almost absolutely independent of Generals commanding military departments and districts and even of the General-in-Chief of the Army. These officers recognize only the orders of the Secretary of War, and should he be a civilian unaccustomed to military routine, they are more likely to control his action than to be controlled by it. The chiefs virtually control armies of their own, separate from and independent of the army proper." The Quartermaster General for example, had at that time (1869), under his sole orders, a force of 14,672 men; the Chief of Ordnance, 2,644; the Chief of Engineers, 3,534; the Adjutant General, all the recruiting officers and unassigned recruits, several thousand; the chief of Engineers the Engineer Battalion and a large number of civilian employees. Decided differences of opinion exist among those who desire to change the present staff. Some have recommended simply a reduction in the number of the staff; some have proposed to detail all but the officers at the head of each staff department; others would fix the number and fill up all vacancies from the lowest to the highest. Still others occupy an intermediary position, and would fill the lower staff positions by detail from the line as a school and preparation for the more responsible duties of the higher ranks of the staff or line, as emergencies require.

As the Military Committee of 1873 said: "The testimony is concurrent that knowledge and experience gained by the performance of staff duties is of the greatest value; that the officer has been fortunate who in his earlier career may have by practice acquired a complete knowledge of the Adjutant's, the Quartermaster's, Commissary's and the Inspector's duties, each and all so necessary to daily efficiency in the service, whether in the camp or field, and if he can add to these the practice in the Ordnance and Engineer Corps he may be safely said to combine in his experience the highest preparations for the great soldier."

On the other hand, as the Military Committee of the House said, the year following in a report: "No doubt it is true that officers of the staff may be benefited by service in the field with troops, may become familiar with the duties of the line, and thus rendered more capable and efficient in great emergencies. A system of details gives to the Army an opportunity to have a selection of the best talent for staff duties, in addition to the highest degree of training and development."

Without expressing any opinion of our own at this time, we may say that these citations from the record indicate that argument in favor of staff details appeals strongly to both staff and line. The chief argument against them is in the disturbance of vested rights, but with an increase in the Army and a corresponding enlargement of all the staff corps, it would appear that the interests of the Army as a whole and the interests of individuals might be reconciled and a change, if it was decided to be desirable, brought about so gradually that there would be no violent disruption of the existing machine.

THE NEW NAVY GUNS.

Designs for a new 6-inch gun, combining the more important features of the Vickers type, the patents for which have recently been secured, are under preparation by the Navy Department, and all new ordnance of this caliber for the naval service will be of this type. The new gun will be almost equal in power to the 8-inch now on ships of the service, and in velocity obtained will far exceed the old ordnance. The important features of the new gun are increased length of tube from forty, the present length, to fifty calibers, which is about that of the 6-inch rifles on the New Orleans, and larger powder chamber. The introduction of smokeless powder has made the increase of velocity possible, and the new gun will have a velocity of not less than 3,000 feet per second, exceeding that of the old by from six to eight hundred feet. This will give it an additional penetration of at least two inches more of steel. The weight and cost are increased but little. The Vickers patents enable the Ordnance Bureau to make some important changes in breech mechanism. Sets of forgings for this gun will be purchased shortly, bids having recently been opened from a number of concerns. When delivered these forgings are to be assembled at the gun factory at Washington. At present the gun factory is employed in converting a number of the old 6-inch slow-fire into quick-firing guns, in accordance with the Department's purpose to have all

rifles on ship board up to six inch, of the latest type of quick fire. The new breech mechanism increases the rapidity of fire, besides giving other advantages which make this gun superior in all respects to the old type which is now carried on the Philadelphia and some of the earlier built ships in the Navy.

Improvements to be made in the larger guns to be manufactured will increase their velocity also. The new 12-inch will have a larger powder chamber, and a velocity approximating 3,000 feet per second, as compared to 2,300 feet, the highest rate now secured. Twelve-inch guns are to take the place of thirteens in all probability on future battleships for the Navy. The increased velocities obtainable by the use of smokeless powder rendering this piece more formidable as a weapon than the present 13-inch gun. The lessons of the present war have been few, but important. The importance of length for the smaller type and the superiority of smokeless powder are not exactly novelties, but we have been slow in applying them.

While there is a constant reference of the confusion in camp and hospital administration to the inexperience of Volunteer officers, we hear very good reports of those who have served as Military Aides. One General who had a dozen about him said that he could not ask for more willing or intelligent service. The fact is that when a clear order is given with the knowledge that in some point it may have to be explained owing to the recipient's inexperience, these young men, taken from intelligent families, with trained habits of study and attention, are about all that could be expected, and render really efficient service. The same young men, thrown into a system where every act must have its justification in some order, perhaps old and half-forgotten or new and obscure, and where routine is a necessity of responsibility, fail, and must fail. They have too much to learn before they can take a step. The complaints of the medical service are due largely to the impossibility of putting an untrained man into the heart of an elaborate system and getting good routine work from him. We cannot say, however, that all the confusion is due to the new men. Gen. Graham, in testifying before the President's Commission, was the first to bring up one of the crying evils of our war experience, the failure to give men descriptive lists when they went to a division hospital or on transports. The confusion that has resulted from this one item of neglect is wonderful. Correctness in accounts of all kinds, subsistence, pay, transportation, was made impossible. Even the identity of soldiers was lost, and men were found at a distance from their commands who did not know to what company they belonged. We have heard many astonishing stories of this kind, and the responsibility for the error is not confined to any one branch of the service.

The Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, has issued a book of photographic plates giving views of their works, armor plates of their manufacture, showing the effect of tests at the proving grounds, fine illustrations of some of our principal war vessels, completed turrets, and many other interesting details of their work. They are known to the public as the makers of armor plates by rolling as distinguished from hammering and squeezing, but this book gives several views of a 1,200-ton hydraulic forging press manipulating a 90-ton steel ingot. The machines in which the plates are planed, and the casting pits in which the ingots are poured from large ladles are also shown. The book is really an atlas of one of the most renowned developments of modern manufacturing skill. The success of the Homestead works in this department has given interest to the story circulated lately that the company would go still more largely into the business. When we recall the circumstances under which this immense plant was established and the great national meaning its products have had for us during the past year we see the intimate connection such foundries have, not only with the wealth, but the security of the nation.

The Board appointed by the Navy Department, consisting of Lieut. Comdr. Wainwright and the navigating officers of the New York, Oregon, Iowa, Indiana, Texas and Brooklyn, all of which participated to some extent in the battle of Santiago, has submitted its report as to the positions taken and held by these vessels during the fight, and the signals and orders given while it lasted. What purported to be the findings of this Board were announced in great detail at New York this week, but they contained absurd assertions about the parts taken by both Admirals Sampson and Schley. According to these reports the Board attempted to give all the credit of the victory to one officer and to especially advance one ship most prominently to the front. Secretary Long gave emphatic denial this week to the correctness of the printed report and stated that when he had given it his attention the public would soon learn its contents.

Columbia University, in New York City, will build a memorial gate to commemorate the patriotic service and death of Hamilton Fish, Jr., Dr. John Blair Gibbs and Dr. George W. Lindheim, who, so far as known, are all of her sons who have fallen in this war. The gate, however, will be a war memorial to all who went to the front. Harvard has a record of 215 men in the war. The number of casualties among them is not stated.

It is said that the Spanish government's offer of free transportation home to the families of officers has resulted in many marriages of departing officers and officials.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.

Commandant U. S. Marine Corps—Col. Chas. Heywood.

G. O. 400, NAVY DEPT., OCT. 3, 1898.

The frequency with which reports against persons in the naval service are transmitted to the Department with recommendation for the trial of offenders by general court martial, apparently without the prior investigation contemplated by Article 1034, U. S. Navy Regulations, particularly par. 2 thereof, renders it necessary that attention be called to the provisions of said article, as follows:

(1) In order to avoid unnecessary recourse to courts of inquiry and general courts-martial, it is directed that where an officer of other person shall be reported for grave misconduct to his immediate commanding officer, the latter shall institute a careful inquiry into the circumstances on which the complaint is founded. To this end he shall call upon the complainant for a written statement of the case, together with a list of his witnesses, mentioning where they may be found, and a memorandum of any documentary evidence bearing upon the case which it may be in his power to produce.

(2) He shall also call upon the accused for such counter statement or explanation as he may wish to make, and for a list of the persons he desires to have questioned in his behalf.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

OCT. 7.—Rear Adm. C. S. Norton, retired, from command of Navy Yard, Washington, Oct. 17.

Capt. A. H. McCormick, to Washington, Oct. 17, as commandant.

Comdr. C. H. Rockwell, order of Oct. 20, detaching from command of Naval Station, Port Royal, revoked.

Comdr. A. S. Snow, order of Sept. 20, detaching from command of the Badger and ordering to command Naval Station, Port Royal, revoked.

Lieut. J. H. Bull, from the Richmond to the Yorktown as Executive Officer.

Lieut. A. H. Fletcher, retired, from charge of Branch Hydrographic Office, Norfolk, Va., to the Franklin.

Lieut. C. W. Jungen, from command of the Wompatuck when put out of commission, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. M. Masury, from the Sterling to home.

Ensign W. I. Kite, from the Buffalo, for passage to Atlantic Station for duty on the Monterey.

Surf. F. Rodgers, from the Monterey, to home in United States and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. F. E. Wagner, from the New Hampshire to home.

Asst. Paymr. W. H. Bell, to the Arethusa.

Asst. Engr. W. Ball, from the New York to Navy Yard, New York.

Asst. Engr. L. D. Fisher, from the Navy Yard, Boston, to the New York.

Naval Constr. W. L. Capps, from the Union Iron Works to Bureau of Construction and Repair.

Prof. Math. J. R. Eastman, retired, from Naval Observatory to home.

Mate William Boyd, retired, from the Richmond to home.

Mate F. Muller, from the Wompatuck when put out of commission and to the Richmond.

Mate H. E. Olsen, from the Navy Yard, New York, to the Vermont.

Pharm. J. D. Milligan, from the Miantonomoh to the Fish Hawk.

OCT. 8.—Lieut. Comdr. C. K. Curtis, orders modified so as upon completion of duty on G. C. M. at Denver, will proceed home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. E. S. Prime, from command of the Niagara to the Navy Yard, League Island.

Lieut. L. H. Chandler, from the San Francisco, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. H. Minett, from the Navy Yard, League Island, to the Yorktown.

Lieut. E. D. Bostick, retired Oct. 8, Section 1453, R. 8.

Lieut. J. J. Knapp, from the San Francisco to the Franklin temporarily, then to Washington, D. C.

Lieuts. H. W. Grinnell, A. B. Lothrop and J. F. Scheller, from the Niagara to the Franklin temporarily.

Lieut. E. F. Quiltrough, from the Terror, to home and wait orders.

Ensign W. J. Terhune, order detaching him from the Terror and ordering to Philadelphia, revoked.

Naval Cadets J. W. Foster, B. P. Lamberton and P. M. Hixey, from the Buffalo to home.

Naval Cadets R. B. Wallace, from the Marblehead to home.

Surf. A. G. Cabell, retired Oct. 8, Section 1453, R. 8.

Asst. Surg. J. J. Snyder, from the Niagara to the Vermont for temporary duty.

Asst. Paymr. F. R. Maloney, resignation as Paymaster's Clerk accepted from Sept. 20, 1898.

Asst. Paymr. A. A. Jameson, from the Niagara, to home and settle accounts.

P. A. Engr. L. B. Perkins, from the Niagara to Navy Yard, New York, temporarily.

Naval Constr. W. H. Varney, to additional duty as superintendent of construction of torpedo boat No. 34, the Tingley, and also to additional duty as superintendent of construction of torpedo boat destroyers Truxton, Whipple and Worden and of torpedo boat destroyers Hopkins and Hull.

Carpenter E. W. Craig, from the Navy Yard, New York, to Munhall, Pa., as inspector of hull material.

OCT. 10.—Lieut. J. J. Hunker, to Bureau of Navigation Oct. 20.

Lieut. E. B. Underwood, from command of the Fern to the Terror.

Lieut. R. T. Mulligan, order detaching him from the New York and ordering to the Columbia, revoked.

Lieut. J. F. Parker, order detaching from the Columbia and ordering to the New York, revoked.

Lieut. H. H. Barroll, to the New York.

Lieut. J. J. Knapp, from Navy Department to Navy Yard, Washington.

Lieut. R. T. Mulligan, from the New York to the Massachusetts.

Lieut. C. E. Littlefield, order of Sept. 20 to the Lebanon as Executive Officer, modified to duty instead of Executive Officer.

Lieut. J. M. Mitcheson, from the St. Louis to home.

Lieut. H. Bryant, from the Hannibal to home.

Ensign J. H. A. Day, from the Hannibal to the Detroit at once.

Ensign E. R. Cassidy, from the Hannibal to the Sterling.

Ensign R. J. Baird, from the Sterling to home.

OCT. 11.—Lieut. A. M. Beecher, from Bureau of Ordnance to Cramp's Shipyard, Philadelphia.

Lieut. F. Andrews, from the Philadelphia, to home and wait orders.

Ensign B. B. McCormick, order of Sept. 17, detaching from Panther and ordering to Marietta, modified so as when discharged from treatment at hospital, Philadelphia, to home and wait orders.

Pay Dir. L. G. Billings, retired, from duty in connection with accounts, Coast Signal Service, and home.

Pay Insp. J. H. Stevenson, retired, from duty in connection with accounts of Auxiliary Naval Force, to home and wait orders.

Pay Insp. E. Bellows, from the Baltimore, to home in United States and wait orders.

Paymr. A. Peterson, from the Monocacy to the Baltimore.

Asst. Paymr. G. M. Lukesh, to the Monocacy per steamer of Nov. 10.

Chief Engr. Hugh H. Cline, died Oct. 5, 1898.

Chief Engr. G. W. Stivers, continue present duties when retired.

Sailmaker C. E. Tallman, from the Wabash to Washington, Oct. 10, for examination for retirement and home and wait orders.

Pharm. S. Leuckart, to the Michigan at once.

Paymr. Clerk A. Stewart, appointed on nomination of Pay Insp. W. Goldsborough to assist with accounts of Auxiliary Vessels.

Paymr. Clerk R. P. Armstrong, appointed on nomination of Pay Dir. L. G. Billings, retired, revoked when accounts are settled.

OCT. 12.—Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Barnette, to command the Saratoga.

Lieut. L. C. Bertolette, from the Wilmington to the Amphitrite.

Lieut. J. Downes, retired, from the Wabash, Oct. 20, to home.

Lieut. V. O. Chase, from the Amphitrite and to the Detroit.

Ensign L. F. Smith, from the Potomac to home.

Ensign B. F. Jacobs, when discharged from hospital, Boston, to home, and granted sick leave for two months.

Ensign H. H. Christy, from the Detroit to the Amphitrite.

Ensign A. Bronson, Jr., from the Amphitrite to the Wilmington.

Asst. Surg. W. M. Garton, from Naval Hospital, N. Y., and resume duties on the Vermont.

Asst. Engr. N. Macy, from the Topeka to home.

Naval Constr. J. H. Hoover, retired, to additional duty as Superintendent of Construction of Florida, Nicholson and O'Brien, at the works of L. Nixon, Elizabethport, N. J.

Naval Constr. G. H. Rock, to additional duty as Superintendent of Construction of Shubrick, Stockton, Thorator, Dale and Decatur, at the works of W. R. Trigg, Richmond, Va.

Naval Constr. J. F. Hanscom, to additional duty as Superintendent of Construction of the Bainbridge, Barry and Chauncey, at the works of Neale & Levy.

Asst. Naval Constr. H. L. Ferguson, to additional duty as Superintendent of Construction of the Rowan, at the works of Moran Bros. Company, Seattle.

Asst. Naval Constr. L. Spear, from works of Moran Bros., Seattle, Wash., to Bureau of Construction and Repair.

Naval Constr. J. J. Woodward, to additional duty as Superintendent of Construction of Missouri and Arkansas at the work of Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co.

Asst. Naval Constr. D. C. Nutting, Jr., from Navy Yard to works of Geo. Lawly & Son, South Boston, as Superintendent of Construction of the Blakely and De Long.

Asst. Naval Constr. D. C. Nutting, to additional duty as Superintendent of Construction of the Lawrence and Macdonough, at works of Fore River Engine Co., Weymouth, Mass.

Asst. Naval Constr. R. H. Robinson, to additional duty as Superintendent of Construction of Alabama and Maine, at works of Cramp's Ship Yard.

Naval Constr. L. Bankson, to additional duty as Superintendent of Construction of the Bagley, Barney and Biddle, and Connecticut, at Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.

Naval Constr. J. B. Hoover, retired, to additional duty as Superintendent of Construction of the Wilkes and Stewart, at the Gas Engine and Power Co., Morris Heights, N. Y.

Naval Constr. E. Snow, to additional duty as Superintendent of Construction of the Wisconsin, Farragut, Wyoming, Paul Jones, Perry and Preble, at Union Iron Works.

Chaplain C. H. Parks, from the San Francisco to the Essex.

Mate E. V. Sandstrom, from the Uncas to Navy Yard, Norfolk.

Paymaster's Clerk Geo. Buckler, appointed on nomination of Pay Dir. L. G. Billings, for twenty days, to assist settle accounts.

Paymaster's Clerk R. P. Armstrong, appointed on nomination of Pay Dir. L. G. Billings, revoked.

Paymaster's Clerk A. W. Barnes, resignation from Naval Station, Key West, accepted, to take effect Oct. 3.

OCT. 13.—Comdr. William Swift, to additional duty as senior member of Paint Board.

Lieut. G. T. Emmons, to the Wheeling as Executive Officer.

Lieut. J. M. Helm, detached from command of the Hornet when put out of commission, to Richmond as Recruiting Officer.

Lieut. J. H. Bull, order of Oct. 7, detaching him from the Richmond and ordering to the Yorktown as Executive, revoked, and he is ordered to the Saratoga.

Lieut. C. Thomas, from the Wheeling to the Yorktown as Executive Officer.

Ensign G. P. Eastle, to temporary duty in connection with case of Olinda Rodriguez, N. Y., Oct. 15, and then home.

Asst. Surg. T. G. Odell, from the Caesar to home.

Asst. Surg. J. J. Snyder, from the Vermont to the Caesar.

Civil Engr. Fred. Thompson, to Navy Yard, New York.

Carpenter F. J. Harte, from the San Francisco when put out of commission, and to duty as assistant superintendent of construction at the works of Neale & Levy, Philadelphia.

Acting Gunner G. W. Phillips, from the San Francisco when put out of commission and to the Lancaster.

Paymr. Clerk H. S. Clarke, appointed on nomination of Asst. Paymr. U. G. Ammen, for duty on the Essex.

Paymr. Clerk H. S. Clarke, resignation upon nomination of Asst. Paymr. H. H. Balthis for duty on the Lancaster, accepted.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Lieut. C. H. Grant, Naval Cadet W. C. Wise and P. A. Engr. A. Lawrence, honorably discharged Oct. 7.

Lieuts. (J. G.) E. C. Rhoades, F. M. Peters and R. P. Forsawh;

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Lieuts. (J. G.) E. C. Rhoades, F. M. Peters and R. P. Forsawh;

PROMOTIONS.

Comdr. John E. Pillsbury, promoted Commander from Aug. 10, 1898.

Comdr. William H. Reeder, promoted Commander, from Aug. 10, 1898.

Chief Engr. R. I. Reid, promoted to relative rank of Lieutenant from Dec. 22, 1897.

Chief Engr. C. W. Rae, promoted to relative rank of Commander, Oct. 12.

Chief Engr. G. W. Baird, promoted to relative rank of Commander Oct. 11.

Comdr. L. C. Logan, U. S. N., has been on a short visit to his family in Newport, R. I.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

OCT. 7.—1st Lieut. E. R. Lowndes, detached from Minneapolis and ordered to proceed to New York City, and thence via steamer Praetoria to St. Thomas, W. I., to command marine guard U. S. S. Newark.

1st Lieut. George Richards, relieved from command of marine guard U. S. S. Newark when 1st Lieut. E. R. Lowndes joins that vessel, and ordered to proceed to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., for duty.

Capt. H. K. White, leave extended 10 days.

2d Lieut. F. A. Kline, orders to Mare Island, Cal., revoked, and ordered to Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., for duty.

OCT. 8.—2d Lieut. H. W. Carpenter, ordered to command detachment of marines en route from Minneapolis to Washington, D. C.

OCT. 10.—3d Lieut. C. G. Anderson, ordered to Navy Yard, N. Y., as witness before a G. C. M.

2d Lieut. J. H. Russell, relieved from duty as Judge Advocate General Court Martial at Navy Yard, New York.

1st Lieut. L. C. Lucas, detailed as Judge Advocate General Court Martial at Navy Yard, New York.

OCT. 11.—1st Lieut. E. R. Lowndes, order of 7th inst., to proceed by steamer Praetoria to St. Thomas, W. I., revoked, and ordered to proceed by steamer Arcadia from New York City, en route to U. S. S. Newark, at San Juan, Porto Rico.

2d Lieut. H. W. Carpenter detached from Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa., and ordered to duty with marine guard U. S. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

OCT. 12.—Capt. Richard Wallace, detached from Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass., and ordered to command marines at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Maj. W. S. Muse, detached from command of marines U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and ordered to command marines at Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Capt. R. B. Robinson, detached from U. S. S. San Francisco when that vessel is placed out of commission, and ordered to command marine guard U. S. S. F. S. New York, and as Marine Officer of the Fleet, North Atlantic Station.

2d Lieut. L. M. Gulick, detached from U. S. S. San Francisco and ordered to report to Colonel Commandant, U. S. M. C.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

OCT. 6.—2d Lieut. A. R. Hanson, to remain at Port Tampa until further orders.

3d Lieut. H. Ulke, Jr., from the Windom to the Hamilton.

OCT. 7.—Capt. O. C. Hamlet, granted five days' leave.

OCT. 8.—Capt. A. B. Davis, ordered to report at the Department.

Chief Engr. William Robinson, from the Boutwell to waiting orders.

Chief Engr. Willis Pedrick, granted 16 days' leave.

OCT. 10.—Capt. John Dennett, from the Galveston to the command of the Woodbury.

2d Lieut. F. G. Dodge, granted 30 days' leave.

OCT. 11.—Chief Engr. J. R. Daily, granted 30 days' leave.

3d Lieut. J. P. Hottel, granted 15 days' leave.

3d Lieut. R. M. Sturdevant, granted an extension of leave for five days.

Capt. R. M. Clark, 1st Lieut. J. C. Moore and 2d Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte, appointed a Board for the investigation of charges preferred against 2d Lieut. A. R. Hanson by his commanding officer.

1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell, appointed prosecutor of Board for the investigation of charges against Lieut. ranson.

OCT. 12.—1st Lieut. J. H. Quinn, granted three days' leave.

2d Lieut. A. L. Gamble, granted an extension of leave for 15 days.

3d Lieut. W. J. Wheeler, from the Fessenden to the Dallas.

Capt. Shoemaker, Chief of Division of the Revenue Cutter Service, sailed from Baltimore on the 12th inst. on the Revenue cutter Manning for Porto Rico and Cuba, to make arrangements for the establishment of a Revenue Cutter Service for those islands. Capt. Shoemaker will make a report to Secretary Gage, who will probably recommend the building of four or five new vessels for the Revenue Cutter Service.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Adm. W. T. Sampson, Commander-in-Chief.

Commo. J. W. Philip, commanding N. A. Station temporarily.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. C. J. Barclay. At Boston, Mass.

ALVARADO, Lieut. Victor Blue. At Guantanamo. Address care Navy Department.

BROOKLYN, Capt. F. A. Cook. Navy Yard, New York.

CAESAR, Comdr. R. M. Berry. Boston, Mass.

CAESAR, Lieut. Comdr. A. B.

STERLING (Coast vessel), Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Seifridge. En route to coast of Brazil. Address care Navy Department.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Commo. Albert Kautz, Commanding.

Address vessels, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise indicated.
ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser. Mare Island, Cal.
BENNINGTON, Comdr. E. D. Tausig. At Honolulu.
PHILADELPHIA (Flagship), Comdr. E. White. At San Francisco, Cal.
WHEELING, Comdr. Uriel Sebree. Care U. S. Naval Station, Bremerton, Wash.

ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adm. George Dewey, Commanding.

Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, unless otherwise noted.
BALTIMORE, Capt. N. M. Dyer.
BARCELON, Naval Cadet W. H. White.
BOSTON, Capt. G. F. F. Wilde. At Taku. Address Yokohama, Japan.
BRUTUS, Lieut. V. L. Cottman.
CALLAO, Lieut. Benjamin Tappan.
CHARLESTON, Capt. H. Glass. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.
CONCORD, Comdr. A. Walker.
LEYTE.
MANILA, Lieut. Comdr. F. Singer.
MINDANO.
MONADNOCK, Capt. W. H. Whiting.
MONOCACY, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt. Yokohama, Japan.
MONTEREY, Comdr. E. H. C. Lentz.
NANSHAN (Collier), Lieut. W. B. Hodges. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.
NERO, Comdr. O. Belknap. At Tientsin. Address Yokohama, Japan.
OLYMPIA (Flagship), Capt. B. P. Lamberton.
PETREL, Comdr. E. P. Wood. At Tientsin. Address Yokohama, Japan.
RALEIGH, Capt. J. B. Coghlan.
ZAFIRO (Supply vessel), Lieut. W. McLean.

TORPEDO BOATS.

CUSHING, Lieut. J. Straus. Newport, R. I.
DUPONT, Lieut. S. S. Wood. Navy Yard, New York.
FOOTE, Lieut. W. L. Rodgers. Brooklyn, N. Y.
GWIN, Lieut. C. S. Williams. At Annapolis, Md.
MORRIS, Lieut. Charles E. Fox. Newport, R. I.
PORTER (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Gillmore. Navy Yard New York.
RODGERS, Lieut. J. L. Jayne. New York.
TALBOT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. Annapolis, Md.
WINSLOW, Lieut. A. P. Niblack. New York.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. G. M. Book. Mare Island, Cal.
ALLIANCE, Comdr. Albert Ross. At Greenport, L. I. Address Newport, R. I.
ANNAPOLEIS, Comdr. J. J. Hunker. At Navy Yard, New York.
CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McGowan. Newport, R. I.
ESSEX, Comdr. Frank Courtis. Navy Yard, Portsmouth.
VICKSBURG, Comdr. A. B. H. Lillie. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE, Comdr. F. M. Wise. Boston, Mass. Address Commissioners, Mass. Training School, State House, Boston, Mass.
ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Lieut. H. Patterson. Address care of Board of Education, New York City.
SARATOGA, Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Barnette. Philadelphia, Pa.

TUGS.

ACCOMAC, Mate P. S. Lea. Key West, Fla.
MASSASOIT, Ensign J. J. Cottrell. League Island, Pa.
NEZINSCOT, Boatswain J. J. Holden. Address Key West, Fla.
SAMOSET, Acting Boatswain P. Deery. League Island, Pa.
SIOUX, Mate A. F. Benson. Norfolk, Va.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

GLACIER, Lieut. W. S. Secombe. At Gibraltar, Cuba. Address care Navy Department.
GLOUCESTER, Lieut. Comdr. R. Wainwright. At Annapolis, Md. Special service in connection with Naval Academy.
LANCASTER, Comdr. T. Perry. Portsmouth, N. H.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. H. Everett. Erie, Pa.
SOLACE (Hospital ship), Comdr. A. Dunlap. At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.
SUPPLY (Refrigerator vessel), Lieut. E. V. Roberts, Executive. At Gibraltar. Address care Navy Department.
VULCAN (Repair vessel), Lieut. Comdr. I. Harris. Calmanera, Cuba. Address care Navy Department.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

ARETHUSA, Comdr. John F. Merry. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
ALEXANDER, Comdr. W. T. Burwell. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
BUFFALO, Comdr. J. N. Hemphill. Address Navy Yard, New York. Will go to Asiatic Station.
DOLPHIN, Comdr. H. W. Lyon. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address Boston, Mass.
EAGLE, Lieut. F. F. Fletcher. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
HELENA, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne. Boston, Mass.
HORNET, Lieut. James M. Helm. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Ordered out of commission.
IROQUOIS, Lieut. C. F. Pond. At Mare Island, Cal.
MARCELLUS, Lieut. Comdr. H. Winslow. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.
NIAGARA. Navy Yard, New York. To go out of commission.

PENSACOLA, Capt. Louis Kempf. Mare Island, Cal.
PEORIA, Lieut. T. W. Ryan. Navy Yard, New York.
RAINBOW. Navy Yard, New York.
SYLPH, Lieut. W. J. Maxwell. Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
UNCAS, Lieut. F. R. Brainard. League Island, Pa.
VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Wilson. At Tompkinsville. Address Navy Yard, New York.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. C. C. Todd. Boston, Mass.
WOMPATUCK. At Navy Yard, New York.
YANKTON, Lieut. G. L. Dyer. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

IN RESERVE.

BADGER, Comdr. A. S. Snow. At League Island, Pa. Address League Island, Pa.
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. F. Jewell. League Island, Pa.
DIXIE. At League Island, Pa.
MINNAPOLIS. League Island, Pa.
MINNEAPOLIS, Capt. T. F. Jewell. League Island, Pa.
PANTHER. At League Island, Pa.
PRAIRIE. At League Island, Pa.
PURITAN, Comdr. C. J. Train. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
TERROIR, Lieut. Comdr. R. T. Jasper. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
YANKEE. At League Island, Pa. Address League Island, Pa.
YOSEMITE. At League Island. Address League Island, Pa.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Louis Kempf. Mare Island, Cal.
RICHMOND, Capt. J. J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
VERMONT, Capt. Merrill Miller. Navy Yard, New York.
WABASH, Capt. H. F. Picking. Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

FISH HAWK, Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Davenport. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

VESSLS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN, Capt. H. D. Smith. Philadelphia, Pa.
BEAR, Capt. F. Tuttle. Seattle, Wash.
BOUTWELL, Capt. M. L. Phillips. Newbern, N. C.
CHASE, Capt. O. C. Hamlet. On practice cruise. Address care Department.
COLFAX, Capt. J. C. Mitchell. Baltimore, Md., temporarily.
CORWIN, Capt. W. J. Herring. San Diego, Cal.
CHANDLER, Lieut. W. H. Cushing. Boston, Mass. Harbor duty.
CALUMET, Lieut. A. Buhner. New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.
DALLAS, Capt. R. M. Clark. Boston, Mass.
DEXTER, Capt. W. H. Hand. New Bedford, Mass.
FORWARD, Lieut. J. C. Moore. Baltimore, Md., repairing.
FESSENDEN, Capt. D. B. Hodgdon. Detroit, Mich.
GALVESTON, Lieut. C. T. Brian. Galveston, Tex.
GOLDEN GATE, Lieut. J. B. Butt. San Francisco, Cal. Harbor duty.
GRESHAM, Capt. T. D. Walker. New York, N. Y.
GRANT, Capt. J. A. Shamm. Port Townsend, Wash.
GUTHRIE, Lieut. J. W. Howison. Baltimore, Md. Harbor duty.
HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roath. Navy Yard, Savannah, Ga.
HAMLIN, Asst. Engr. J. B. Coyle. Boston, Mass.
HUDSON, Lieut. W. C. De Hart. New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.
MANNING, Capt. F. M. Menger. On cruise to Porto Rico and Cuba. Address care Department.
MORRILL, Capt. A. B. Davis. Cramp's Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pa., temporarily.
MCLEANE, Lieut. W. E. Reynolds. Port Tampa, Fla.
MANHATTAN, Lieut. G. E. McConnell. New York, N. Y. Anchorage duty.
MCULLOCH, Capt. C. L. Hooper. Manila, Philippine. In co-operation with the U. S. Navy.
ONONDAGA, Capt. D. A. Hall. Montreal, Canada, temporarily. Address care Department.
PERRY, Capt. W. F. Kilgore. Astoria, Ore.
RUSH, Capt. W. H. Roberts. San Francisco, Cal.
SEWARD, Lieut. A. P. R. Hanks. Mobile, Ala. Harbor duty.
SMITH, Lieut. E. C. Chaytor. New Orleans, La.
WINDOM, Capt. G. H. Gooding. Baltimore, Md.
WOODBURY, Capt. J. Dennett. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., temporarily.
WINONA, Capt. J. B. Moore. Mobile, Ala.
WASHINGTON, Lieut. O. S. Willey. Philadelphia, Pa. Harbor duty.

DEATHS IN MANILA EXPEDITIONS.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Gen. Otis, in command of the American forces at Manila, has sent to the War Department the following list of soldiers who have died since the troops left San Francisco:

Capt. Reimboldt Richter, 1st Cal. Inf.
Lieut. Frank A. Morley, 13th Minn. Inf.
Lieut. Jacob H. Lascelle, 18th Inf. U. S. A.
Lieut. Robt. D. Kerr, Co. A. Engineers.

PRIVATES.

Adams, Bird L., 1st Idaho I.
Adams, John C., 1st Mont.
Berry, Frank, 18th Inf.
Bordine, Walter, 23d Inf.
Bowers, Ralph B., Signal C.
Braham, Edw., 1st Cal. Inf.
Bowers, H. M., 1st Cal. Inf.
Burnson, Chas., 13th Minn.
Black, John, 1st Neb.
Buckley, John, 1st N. D.
Brown, Walter, E. Corps, 10th Pa.
Brady, John, 10th Pa.
Bunton, Ernest E., 10th Pa.
Bowker, Ernest, 1st Wyo.
Braden, Wm., 10th Pa.
Crimmins, Denis, Asst. Bat.
Calver, Harry S., 14th Inf.
Crowley, Chas., 14th Inf.
Cardozo, Jas. F., Co. A, Engr.
Calwell, C. E., 13th Minn.
Crosby, Paul, 13th Minn.
Currier, Harry L., 13th Minn.
Craib, Wm. H., 10th Pa.
Daly, Joseph A., 13th Minn.
Dawson, Eli, 3d Art.
Dunn, Chas., Asst. Bat.
Dickman, Francis, Hosp. C.
Dunmore, John V., 1st Cal. Inf.
Duckland, F. Mus., 13th Minn.
Dennis, Albert, 13th Minn.
Edgell, Geo., 3d Art.
Fairfax, Albert D., 3d Art.
Flisk, Philip, Mus., 18th Inf.
Flosser, Wm. A., 18th Inf.
Fields, Wm., Hospital C.
Fisher, P. H., 1st Cal. Inf.
Falkner, Horace G., 1st Neb.
Fox, Robert L., 6th Art.
Griffin, Wm. F., 6th Art.
Gildersleeve, E. W., 14th Inf.
Garsuch, Leonard, Signal C.
Gooty, G. H., 13th Minn.
Horton, Ray, 6th Art.
Holmes, Marcus, Asst. Bat.
Hudson, Geo. H., Utah Art.
Howell, Saml. F., 14th Inf.
Hicks, Philip, 14th Inf.
Hill, Wm. A., 14th Inf.
Hurley, Marion, 13th Inf.
Howard, Nell, Hospital C.
Hayne, Walter M., 1st Neb.
Huchinson, Elias P., 2d Ore.
Holbrook, Rufus R., 2d Ore.
Hull, Jacob, Jr., 10th Pa.
Jenks, Newell, 1st S. D.
Johnson, Edgar W., 2d Ore.
Jobling, Arthur, 14th Inf.
Jacobs, Fredk. G., Hosp. C.

The amount of money now being circulated by the Government at the principal Navy Yards of the country equals and probably exceeds the sums paid out during the early days just preceding the war, when every yard was worked to its full capacity in preparing ships and auxiliaries for the service. The pay roll for this month at the New York Navy Yard under the Bureau of Construction alone will amount to \$150,000; at Norfolk, \$120,000, and at Mare Island, \$130,000. The Bureau of Steam Engineering will expend perhaps \$300,000 during the month in repairing machinery of vessels at these yards. Altogether there are about sixty vessels in and about New York, Norfolk, Mare Island and Boston, either undergoing repairs, or waiting their turn. The number of employees exceeds those on the pay rolls at any time in the history of the Navy, and will not be diminished until every craft from battleship to tugboat has received the attention it requires. One result of the war has been to bring prominently forward the Boston Yard as a station for repair work, seven of the smaller vessels being now there receiving repairs. Every Navy Yard is not only busy on ships, but in the construction of small boats, including cutters, whaleboats, gigs and all types used on warships. Many of these boats were lost during the active operations by one cause or another. Some were smashed to pieces in landing the Army, and others became so badly injured as to be no longer serviceable. There is no dearth of money for overhauling and repairing warships, the Construction Bureau alone having at its disposal over \$3,000,000 assigned it from the emergency fund. Other bureaus are equally well provided.

The engagement of Miss Jane A. Augur to Dr. Charles Willcox, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, is announced.

NAVY NOTES.

The members of the New Jersey Naval Militia who served on the auxiliary cruiser Badger during the war with Spain and performed excellent service, have been honorably discharged.

The new Japanese cruiser Kasagi, built by the Messrs. Cramps, of Philadelphia, has had some successful trials under her own officers, and is now ready to sail for England, where she is to receive her ordnance.

So much of the hull of the Vizcaya below water, has been destroyed, that Naval Constructor Hobson has decided to abandon all attempts to raise her.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) "Gazette" of Oct. 6, says Comdr. R. T. Strong, U. S. N., is on the sick list. Mrs. Courtis, wife of Comdr. Courtis, of the Essex, is visiting at the yard. Asst. Engr. Jennings, of the U. S. S. Pinetack, passed Sunday in Boston. Comdr. Bleecker, U. S. N., has been granted leave to move his family to the yard. Naval Constructor John G. Tawsey, U. S. N., and wife, have returned from a trip to Boston. It is understood that Capt. Charles J. Barclay, U. S. N., will be ordered here as Captain of the yard. The U. S. S. Essex will sail as soon as her crew is completed and will make a three months' cruise. The story printed in the Boston papers about the Vicksburg, Newport and Annapolis having been ordered to Boston for repairs made the workmen smile. The Annapolis has just been repaired here and the Vicksburg sailed about ten days ago.

At the Navy Yard, New York, the Indiana has been supplied with bilge keels, and her smokestacks have been lengthened ten feet. The Texas and the Sterling have left for Tompkinsville, S. I., and the Solace is being made ready for a trip to Cuban waters. Those men of the Brooklyn who were unable to take part in the recent reception arranged in their honor were mustered on the deck of the vessel Oct. 12, and received the bronze medals presented by the citizens of Brooklyn.

Items from the Navy Yard Norfolk, Va., this week are: The revenue cutter Manning has left the yard for Porto Rico via Baltimore. She is detailed to select stations for other revenue cutters shortly to be ordered there. The cruiser San Francisco, with Rear Admiral Howell on board, arrived at the yard Oct. 7. It is said that the San Francisco is to be fitted up similar to the Newark, in which event the workmen will find ample employment through the coming winter. The colliers Hannibal and Pompey and the supply ship Fern will go out of commission shortly. The Hannibal and Fern are already in port but the Pompey is at Key West. There are twenty-seven ships of all classes at the Navy Yard. Some of these are undergoing repairs and some are out of commission. The present yard force is 2,000 men. Twenty marines arrived Oct. 8 from League Island. The converted yacht Wasp, now at this yard, has been assigned to the Washington Naval Militia for use as a training ship. Four officers and twenty men will arrive here shortly and take the vessel up the Potomac.

Though the Infanta Maria Teresa was floated successfully, the operation was more difficult and hazardous than the first telegrams indicated. The ship's bottom could not be made tight, and when she was hauled off she had probably 500 tons of water in her forward compartments. With all pumps going she was drawing 27 feet of water forward, 6 feet more than her normal draft. She was steering badly, stretching the steel hawser of the Potomac to the utmost and bending the strong iron stanchions guarding it. Another vessel was put on the tow and all the speed given her that the head sea would permit. Guantanamo was reached at 8 p. m., to the great relief of all. By midnight the Teresa had been moored in a previously buoyed place that had been accurately sounded out by Lieut. Halsey, of the Newark. There was a uniform depth, which was necessary in case she sank again to prevent straining, and also to permit divers to work.

The Nashville, Commander W. Maynard, passed out of Hampton Roads about the middle of January, and since that time her officers and men have had only two shore leaves, one of five hours at Galveston and another of two hours at Key West. She was last at Gibraltar, Cuba. The Nashville fired the first shot of the war across the bow of the merchant steamship Buena Ventura, and has been active ever since. The health of the crew is good, but the men are homesick, complaining of the lack of mail, which is one of the greatest defects of our management in this war. The only men who are allowed to go ashore at Gibraltar are Paymaster O'Leary and Surgeon Pleadwell. The Paymaster has many duties to perform in the town. Besides collecting the customs he has had to distribute provisions among destitute Cubans. He has established the minimum Spanish tariff, which is in force at Santiago. Surgeon Pleadwell's duties ashore are in the Spanish hospital, in which General Luque left 800 soldiers, with two surgeons to attend them, when he evacuated Gibraltar. The hospital is ill-supplied with medicine, and if it were not for the unceasing care of Surgeon Pleadwell and the two Spanish surgeons the problem as to how the Spaniards are to be provided for when Cuba is evacuated would not be difficult of solution.

The battleships Oregon and Iowa sailed from Tompkinsville, N. Y., Oct. 12, for the Pacific, by way of the Straits of Magellan. The distilling ship Celtic and the collier Scindia accompanied the battleships. The squadron will touch at Honolulu, whence it will sail for the Philippines. The first stop will be at Bahia, Brazil, and the next at Rio Janeiro. The Abarenda, Jason and Cassius will be at Bahia to supply the battleships with coal. The colliers and Celtic and the distilling ship Iris will accompany the battleships to the Pacific.

It is said that the model for a new Defender has been approved, and that the keel will be laid at the South Ship at Bristol very soon. Also that it is to be built entirely of aluminum. The old Defender on being hauled up was found to be remarkably clean considering the three years which she has been in the water, there being no barnacles and little growth of any kind.

Commodore J. W. Philip, U. S. N., has been ordered to Philadelphia, Pa., with a squadron from the North Atlantic fleet during the Peace Jubilee there. It is understood the squadron will be composed of the Texas, New Orleans, Dolphin, Marblehead, Mayflower and Winslow.

The citizens of Charlestown have asked for an opportunity to see some of the warships and Secretary Long ordered four to proceed there on Oct. 24. The vessels chosen are the Wilmington, Nashville, the Montgomery and the Princeton.

The exact number of Spanish prisoners sent home from Cuba was 22,864, which was about 1,000 less than expected, owing to deaths. The ravages of disease among these acclimated troops is testimony to the power of the climate over troops, who are unable to escape the hardships of a campaign. A Madrid paper says that of 700 Sisters of Mercy sent by Spain to the war, 100 perished by bullets and illness, 300 remain in the hospital service and 300 returned with sick soldiers. Probably this means both the Cuban and American war.

UNITED STATES ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

The report of Major John L. Tiernon, 1st Art., Commandant, covers the portion of the second or last year of the prescribed course of instruction, embracing the subjects of steam and mechanism, electricity and mines, and chemistry and explosives. The operations of the school were temporarily suspended and the class graduated on March 28, 1898.

The value of the course in steam and mechanism is yearly made more evident by the increased interest taken in it and by the results accomplished. Modern guns and carriages are complicated machines, and with the hydraulic, pneumatic and steam plants sometimes used to operate them, systematic instruction in the principles of mechanism is essential. The instruction in this department is of great value to an artilleryman and is made as practical as possible.

The importance of the course in electricity and mines is constantly increasing and the instruction of each succeeding class is made more complete by the addition each year of such apparatus as the limited appropriation will permit. In addition to the general subject of electricity, special attention was given during the course to the practical management of artillery electrical appliances, the equipment and operation of mines, the principles of the dynamo, the electric motor, etc. In the chemical laboratory explosives of every class were made, tested or analyzed by each officer, stress being laid on those adapted to military purposes and the service tests. Instruction was also given in deministry and in the application of explosives to military demolitions. The laboratory is thoroughly organized and very fully equipped for its special work.

The enlisted men's division of the school continues to be the efficient means of instructing the non-commissioned officers and more intelligent private soldiers of the post in the technical part of their duties. This instruction not only enables men to perform such duties more intelligently, but increases their interest in them. Of the 35 members of the school in attendance at the close of this session, 20 were proficient on the entire two years' course and were given diplomas, 12 were proficient on the first year's course and 3 will be permitted to take the first year's course over again.

The scheduled exercises in practical artillery were modified to great advantage by the work of mounting 16 12-inch B. L. mortars, 6 8-inch B. L. rifles and 4.4-inch Q. F. guns in the new batteries.

A new hospital building and a new building for the accommodation of eight bachelor officers have been completed during the past year, but at least six more sets will be necessary to provide for all officers' quarters outside of casemates.

Major Tiernon says in conclusion: "Progress and development characterize all departments of the school, and the student finds here the means and facilities for profitable study and the assistance of competent instructors. With few exceptions these advantages are appreciated and elicit the best efforts of student officers. In the few exceptional cases failure rarely results from want of ability, but from a lack of professional interest and other qualities, without which an officer is not likely to be of value to the service. In such a case the better plan would be to relieve the officer from the school and send him back to his regiment, and when he goes before a board for examination for promotion, let his record go with him." By direction of General Miles, a scheme for the reorganization of the school has been submitted. The assignment to the artillery arm of many young officers who have not had opportunities for the necessary preliminary instruction, render this an opportune time for a thorough reorganization of the school.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1898.

Prof. Edgar W. Bass, who for the past twenty years has held the position of Professor of Mathematics at the Military Academy, having been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Prof. Church, in 1878, has been retired at his own request after thirty-six years of service, and Associate Professor Wright P. Edgerton has been appointed his successor. While the fact that Prof. Bass had been contemplating retirement for several years under the thirty years' law had been generally known, the announcement of the accomplished fact was a surprise to many when made known last Friday. The record of Prof. Bass shows that he was Sergeant Co. K, and Quartermaster Sergeant, 8th Minnesota Volunteers, 13th of August, 1862, to the 30th of June, 1864; cadet U. S. M. A., appointed from Minnesota, July 1, 1864; Brevet 2d Lieutenant Engineers, upon graduation, June 15, 1868; Professor, 17th of April, 1878; accepted May 2, 1878. Prof. Bass also served against the Sioux Indians. His service at the Military Academy covers a long period in the Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and he also served with the Battalion of Engineers. During 1874-5 he was assistant astronomer of the United States expedition to New Zealand to observe the transit of Venus. After twenty years of service as head of the Department of Mathematics, which he has brought to a high degree of excellence, he turns it over to the Associate Professor, Wright P. Edgerton, who has held his present position from July 1, 1893.

Prof. Edgerton was appointed to the Military Academy from Ohio, July 1, 1870. Was graduated June 17, 1874, and assigned as 2d Lieutenant to the 2d Artillery. He was graduated from the Artillery School in 1878; promoted to 1st Lieutenant, March 23, 1881, and appointed Associate Professor, July 1, 1893. Previous to this appointment Prof. Edgerton had served two tours of duty in the Department from 1882 to 1887 and from 1889 to 1893.

Prof. Edgerton is succeeded as Associate Professor by Assistant Professor C. P. Echols. Prof. and Mrs. Bass will make their home in New York City, whither the best wishes of their many friends follow them. The sincere regret felt at their departure is lessened by the circumstances attending it. Professor Bass retires at his own request and in full vigor of mind and body to make his home among old friends.

The football game between the cadets and the Wesleyan College team, which was played on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 8, drew an immense concourse of spectators to the infantry plain. A very close game was expected owing to the fine showing which Wesleyan had made against Yale at the recent game, when Yale succeeded in scoring only 5 points. At the game here Wesleyan scored in the first half only, as follows: One safety, 2; 1 touchdown, 4; 1 goal, 2. Total, 8, against 27 points made by the home team. The game next Saturday will be played with the Harvard eleven and thereafter each date will mark a game of great interest. Oct. 22, Lehigh; Oct. 29, Yale; Nov. 5, Princeton; Nov. 12, West Point Scrubs vs. Stevens. The date of the game with Annapolis has not been definitely decided yet, nor, in fact, the game itself. The West Point cadets have sent the challenge and the prospect is hopeful. Nov. 19 and

Thanksgiving Day have both been mentioned as probable dates, but nothing positive is yet known.

The following cadets are candidates for places on the team: Center—Heidt, 1899; Bettison, 1901; Munroe, 1902; Guard—Burt, 1899; Hopkins, 1900; Harlee, 1901; Goodspeed, 1902; Way, 1899. Tackles—Foy, 1899; Ennis, 1901; Robinson, G., 1901. End—Baender, 1900; Heintzelman, 1899; Keller, 1901; Smith, W. D., 1901; Tyler, 1902. Full Back—Romeyn, 1899; Dougherty, 1901; Beck, 1901. Half Backs—Waldron, 1899; Humphrey, 1899; Stoker, 1900; Jackson, R. F., 1900; Phillips, 1902. Quarter Back—Kromer, 1899; Lahm, 1901.

Captain—L. B. Kromer, Manager—Frederick B. Kerr. Football Representative—Lieut. Pierce, assisted by Lieut. Ames, Stout and Morrow.

Kromer did excellent work in Saturday's game, making two superb kicks from the field.

At the cadet hop on Saturday evening, Mrs. Larned received the guests, assisted by Cadets Woodruff and Jackson. Among those present were: Misses Roe, Van Nest, Braden, Elizabeth Williams, Bessie Crancy, Hallett, Anne Davis, Spursin, Fuger, Lieber, Manning, Cochran, Traphagen, Marie Davis, Orr, Kelly, Appleton, Ware and the Misses Butler.

Maj. George H. Torney and family left the post on Monday for Fort Leavenworth, Kan., the doctor's new station. Maj. John M. Banister, recently stationed at Leavenworth, will succeed to Maj. Torney's duties. The corps of cadets with whom Dr. Torney has always been a prime favorite, cheered him vigorously as he passed barracks on his way to the station. The Howitzer of 1898 was dedicated to the doctor, "as a token of the esteem and respect of the corps of cadets," and an excellent likeness of Maj. Torney in fatigue uniform adorns the page opposite the inscription. Mrs. Ryan accompanied Maj. and Mrs. Torney.

The funeral of Captain John F. Honeycutt took place October 11, the interment being in the post cemetery. Capt. Honeycutt was appointed to the Military Academy from Mississippi, Sept. 1, 1870, was graduated and assigned as 2d Lieutenant, 1st Artillery, June 17, 1874; 1st Lieutenant, July 18, 1879, and was graduated from the Artillery School in 1878. He subsequently served a tour of duty at the Military Academy. His death from typhoid occurred while serving with his battery at St. Francis Barracks, Fla. Mrs. Honeycutt spent a part of the past summer at the post as the guest of her sister, Mrs. Lusk, wife of Capt. James L. Lusk. The sincere sympathy of their many friends is extended to the family in their bereavement.

The following have been among the recent visitors at the post and in the vicinity: Miss Fanshawe, of New York, a guest of Mrs. Bass; Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Williams and Miss Elizabeth Williams, guests of Col. Huse; Mrs. Philip H. Sheridan and Miss Sheridan, Lieut. Charles F. Crain, 19th Inf., and Mrs. Crain, Dr. Lassiter and the Misses Lassiter, of Petersburg, Va.; Lieut. Albert C. Blunt, 5th Art., guests at the hotel; Lieut. George F. Barney, 2d Art., and Col. Ives, U. S. V.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 11.

The naval cadets played their first game of football Saturday with Bucknell University for antagonist. The first half was twenty minutes and the second fifteen. The score in the first half was—Navy, 11; Bucknell, 0. In the second half Bucknell held the Navy in with great stubbornness, and declined to let it score. The game ended with the Bucknells holding the oval at their 35-yard line. Cadet Team—Shea, 1 c; Nichols, 1 t; Timmons, 1 g; Wortman, c; Helm, r g; Bissett, r t; Jackson, r e; Tausig, q b; Gannon, r h b; Fowler, 1 h b; Wade, f. Bucknell—Reemer, 1 c; Thompson, 1 t; Humester, 1 g; American, c; Thomas, r g; Rowe, r t; Ward, r e; Garner, q b; Stanton, 1 h b; Hermon, r h b; Matthewson, f. Umpire—Elting, of Yale. Referee—Leshner, of Bucknell. Linemen—Wagner, of Bucknell; Horne, of Naval Academy. Timekeepers—Kress, of Bucknell; Fischer, of Naval Academy. Fischer, of the cadets, did not play, and Tausig acted as captain.

Formerly the cadets attended any church they desired, but now all Protestants are obliged to attend the Naval Academy Chapel, the Catholics only being excused, with liberty to go to their own church in Annapolis. This is a sore subject with some of the Annapolis ministers. At the recent meeting of the Baltimore Presbytery, the subject was brought up, a committee was appointed to take the matter under consideration, and the following resolution adopted: "That the Presbytery of Baltimore, out of loyalty to our church, commend to the parents of the cadets at the Naval Academy in Annapolis the worship and service of the Presbyterian Church of Annapolis, urging them to avail themselves of the privilege given them by the rules of the Academy to attend the church of their choice when requests from parents are made to the superintendent."

The torpedo boat Talbot, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker, commanding, broke down on Saturday evening, on her way to Annapolis from New York while making about fourteen knots. The accident occurred a mile from Sandy Point lighthouse, and was caused by the giving away of an engine. The torpedo boat was obliged to anchor. Lieut. Shoemaker and Pilot John Smith came ashore and reported to the superintendent, and a launch was sent to tow the torpedo boat to Annapolis. It is believed that repairs can be made in a few days. The Talbot left New York at half past 12 Saturday, over the inside route, stopping at Bordentown, N. J., and starting Sunday morning at 7 o'clock. She is a sister boat to the Gwynn, now at Annapolis, which is used for cadet practice.

Nine U. S. Marines from Cuba, who were recently paid off, are missing.

Lieut. Comdr. Perry Garst, commanding the Terror, will succeed Lieut. Comdr. R. T. Jasper as head of the department of English at the Naval Academy. The two officers exchange. Lieut. Jasper going to the Terror.

Lieut. C. W. Bartlett is head of the Department of Navigation, and Lieut. Austin M. Knight is acting head of the Department of Seamanship. He was formerly in the Ordnance Department, now presided over by Lieut. Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll, who recently returned from the war. Lieut. Comdr. Ingersoll resumes his old position at the Naval Academy in which he has proved an able instructor. Lieut. Comdr. Wainwright, commanding the Gloucester, now at the Naval Academy, and Lieut. Comdr. Chas. C. Cornwell, Lighthouse Inspector of the 7th District, are spoken of for the command of ships at the Naval Academy. The fleet will be larger than formerly, and the position is desirable. It is generally believed Lieut. Comdr. Wainwright will receive the appointment. Maj. W. S. Muse, who has been in command of the marines at the Naval Academy since July, expects to remain until November. Maj. James M. T. Young is expected to leave Alaska, Nov. 1, and it will take him two weeks to reach Annapolis.

Twenty-three marines who returned to Annapolis from Cuba were paid off last week. It was the first money they had received for seven months, and they made good use of it. A month's pay was retained, as was the extra

20 per cent. difference allowed in war times. This will come later on.

Including naval officers, professors, warrant officers and others, there are 76 attachés of the Naval Academy, besides four officers in the Marine Corps, all of whom reside in Annapolis. Fifty-seven live within the Academy limits, the others outside.

1st Sergt. Thos. C. Maya, U. S. M. C., who left the Naval Academy a year ago for duty on the cruiser Montgomery, has returned to Annapolis. He received a slight wound from a Mauser bullet, but was more seriously wounded while cleaning his revolver, a bullet penetrating his right arm, incapacitating him for duty. He was sent to a hospital, and reported dead. A medical board has recommended him for discharge for physical disabilities, and he will be granted a pension.

Cadets are now permitted the use of eyeglasses in certain studies, though their use is discouraged, and the authorities are very particular in allowing this privilege. About thirty-four have been accorded the right to the glasses at stated times.

Naval Constructor J. H. Linnard, now at Cramp's Ship Yard, Philadelphia, has been ordered to Annapolis to take charge of the class in naval architecture during the present term, and until Naval Constructor Hobson's return.

FROM THE ISLANDS.

"Patient waiting no loss," says the proverb, and, while the American papers fume over the delay in evacuating Cuba, the preparations for it are proceeding probably as fast as could be expected. Three companies of the 1st U. S. Vol. Infantry, under Col. Ray, are established in Manzanillo, and came remarkably near having a fight with three or four times their number of Spaniards owing to a misunderstanding and the delay of a vessel by bad weather that was to carry the Spanish troops away. It would have been grievous to see a few Springfield pitted against four times their number of Mausers, though the close range might have equalized matters. The 4th U. S. Vol. Infantry will soon relieve them. Gen. Lee's Corps, which has been "going" for the last month, will soon be really in motion. A Madrid dispatch says that twenty-one transports have been chartered, and perhaps about November 1 we may expect to see a positive movement of Spanish troops from the island and of ours to it. The number to sail will be reduced materially by an offer to disband in Cuba those who wish to remain.

The rains are by no means over, and a dispatch from Santiago dated October 11 says: It has rained steadily for the last seventy-two hours, and the streets of the city and the roads to the interior of the province in the vicinity of the town are so deep with mire that it was impossible to carry out the programme for celebrating the commencement of the revolution of 1898 at Yara.

Our gradual occupation of Cuba suffers many hindrances, both from the Spaniards and Cubans. When we entered Manzanillo under a formal agreement with the Spanish Commission the Mayor and Collector had received instructions not to turn over their offices to the Americans except under protest, and in the presence of the Consul and the notary in office. Señor Montoro, the Chief of Customs at Havana had sent the Collector a message notifying him that the military occupation of the Americans was not to affect the civil administration, which is still under the autonomous government, and to remit regularly all funds to Havana by trusted messenger. The Mayor, or Alcalde, had similar instructions from the Minister of Justice. But Col. Ray, the American Commander, immediately suspended the protesting officials and appointed others. This surprised the Cuban commander, who supposed the civil government would be turned over to the insurgents.

Occasionally a ray of courtesy lightens the darkness of impudent pretension, as when Col. Ray received a message from Señor Maso, the President of the insurgent government, asking if he could make an unofficial visit to Manzanillo without being discourteously treated by the Americans in authority. The Colonel replied that he would be glad to receive Señor Maso, and the insurgent steamer Fernando has gone for him.

The trouble we have from the Cubans is more venial. They are poor and eager to get rations, which we are distributing freely, and no doubt Lieut. Rooney, who is now an experienced distributor of rations, is correct in saying that it is impossible to carry on this work without suffering some fraud. Our commanders have made it a rule to refuse rations to Cubans who retain their arms. The retention of arms by guerrillas, who are no longer responsible to authority, is an evil against which our Government has steadily set its face. A few instances of presumption have occurred as at Baracoa, where the Cuban officer encamped near the town refused to allow laborers to go through his lines to work on plantations. He went in to enjoy the sights of the city and was promptly disarmed, and afterward 35 of his followers were induced to give up theirs. A few encounters between Spaniards and Cubans have occurred, but on the whole the attitude of these long-standing foes toward each other is worthy of great praise, and a good augury for the future peace of the island.

A Havana dispatch says that a site has been selected for the camp of the American troops of occupation situated east of Morro Castle, between Cabanas and Cojimar, on a bluff overlooking the sea. The spot is cool and healthful, being swept by ocean breezes.

Dispatches from Washington assert positively that the President has fixed October 18 as the day for taking over the island of Porto Rico. The Spanish troops are not all out of it, but the uncertainties of the interregnum, the interruption to business and the danger of disorder made it necessary to end the anomalous condition of armistice. Gen. Brooke's announcement that this has been consummated is found in our official dispatches. The Commissioners have had their last session and made p. p. calls.

Cornell is the first American college to have an alumni dinner in one of our new possessions. Dr. Louis L. Seaman, Surgeon of the 1st U. S. Vol. Engineers and president of the Cornell University Club, of New York City, gave a dinner on Sunday, September 25, at the Hotel Francais, Ponce, Porto Rico, for the Cornell men in Ponce and vicinity. There were sixteen guests, thirteen of whom are attached to the 1st Engineers, and two were native Porto Ricans.

The American forces occupied the towns of Carolina and Canovanas Oct. 5, and Caguas was taken possession of by them the 6th. It is said that now San Juan, Rio Piedras and Bayamon are the only places in Porto Rico remaining in possession of the Spaniards.

The Mayflower, Comdr. Mackenzie, arrived at New York from Ponce, Porto Rico, Oct. 9, with Lieut. Nos. of the Spanish Engineer Corps, on board, as a guest. As the Mayflower was passing Governors Island she ran upon a shoal, and remained aground two hours, when she was pulled off by tugs, and, it is believed, without damage.

THE YALE AND HER COMMANDER.

In the "Yale Alumni Weekly" for Sept. 29, Yandell Henderson, U. S. N., gives an account of his experience as a representative of the University on board the U. S. S. Yale. The former officers and crew of the vessel were not enlisted into the Navy—time did not permit it—but signed in with the American Line as if for the usual transatlantic cruise. The Government merely chartered the ship, put Captain W. C. Wise, U. S. N., in command with Lieutenant Key as executive officer and some twenty marines to man the guns.

Captain Wise suggested that it would be appropriate for the University to have a representative on board of the vessel, and Mr. Henderson was appointed an Ensign and ordered to her. He proved himself quite at home, for, as he says, "the officers of our Navy, though stern disciplinarians while directing the terrible routine of a man-of-war, revert when off duty to that which they are at heart—university men with all their college interests fresh."

Of the Captain of the Yale he says: "I never saw any one who could dispatch official business like Captain Wise. He rushes into the office, tears open a dozen or so of the big Navy envelopes, and throws them to me to stamp 'Approved,' or 'Forwarded,' or 'For Indorsement.' After that he reels off a telegram which has to be copied for sending by wire, by mail, and for file here. As an instance of the kind of man he is, when he took command of this ship, Captain Watkins left the head of the table for him, but Captain Wise insisted on his resuming it. Yet, when one of the cadets learned that I was sitting one seat below one of the old officers of the ship, a hundred times better seaman than I, but who received his commission one day after I did, the little fellow was greatly shocked, and seemed to think of course I would turn him out. The seriousness with which naval men take such points of etiquette is hard to appreciate. Captain Wise, at least, is above it."

In his account of the cruise of the Yale, Mr. Henderson tells this story:

"On Sunday, May 8, the Yale was again off San Juan. Captain Wise and Captain Watkins were both upon the bridge, and as they neared the entrance of the harbor, the former asked 'What ship does the Yale most resemble?' 'She might pass for the City of Rome,' replied Captain Watkins. Thereupon Captain Wise ordered the English colors run up and the City of Rome signals displayed, and steered close under the Morro, where every corner of the harbor could be seen. Then having made sure that Cervera's fleet was not within, Captain Wise ordered the borrowed colors of the Yale to be dipped in salute to the Spaniards on the Morro, and as the ship passed close under guns which could have sunk her, the courteous and unsuspecting gentlemen in the fort dipped their flag in return."

"Scarcely was this peaceful British merchantman out of range when the English flag was hauled down, the Stars and Stripes were hoisted in its stead and the Yale started in pursuit of a Spanish steamer which had come up from the eastward."

During a visit to the marine camp at Guantanamo Harbor, he learned that "the marines seem to think that the Lee rifle gets out of order too easily and, in this respect, does not compare well with the Spanish Mauser." As the result of personal experience, Mr. Henderson reaches this conclusion: "The more I learn of seamanship, the more I am convinced of the impossibility of learning it from books. A man should go to sea as a sailor and serve in all the different grades aboard a sailing ship, as the naval cadets do. Ready-made sailors are no good and it is more honest to admit it. I am convinced that the only effective Naval Reserve must be composed, or rather is composed, of the officers and seamen of the merchant marine."

He speaks of Captain Paget, R. N., as being very bitter against the misuse of torpedo boats, not only on the part of the Spaniards, but also of ourselves—sending these frail, unprotected craft in to cut cables, do gunboat service, and attack batteries or fortifications. He said: "I suppose your newspapers will infer from this war that torpedo boats are useless. England is building them at the rate of one a week. Had you been blockading Germans, instead of Spaniards, your ships would not have dared to have lain closer than ten miles from the entrance at night. If they had, they would have been blown up by torpedo boats."

"Then you have a hideous lot to learn about coaling. With us, coaling is 'all hands.' Paymaster, cook, everybody. The big ships load 200 tons an hour. A report must go to the Admiralty, and if the time is slower than usual, they want to know the reason why. At Guantanamo, when the ships were coaling, they were not working. In a big war, rapidity of coaling will be all important."

WHY IS IT?

San Luis, Cuba, Oct. 2, 1898.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

While the great controversies are going on in the United States as to why the sick were not properly cared for in the Santiago campaign, will you please make the following inquiries through the columns of your valuable journal, with the hope that present abuses may be corrected:

1. Why is it that newspapers having date of Sept. 20 reach us before those dated Sept. 10?
2. Why is it that letters mailed from New York and numbered from one to eight in the order in which they were written should be received here in inverse order?
3. Why is the clothing kept on hand for issue to the troops either all too large or too small? No one can be fitted but giants or pigmies.
4. Why is it that the Commissary at Santiago has nothing for sale for officers' supplies but beans, rancid bacon and baking powder?
5. Why is not a postoffice established at San Luis, a town of 6,000 population, the absence of which necessitates going to Santiago daily for mails which never arrive?
6. Why is it that letters posted in the United States (New York), Sept. 10, have not yet been received?
7. Why is it that although there are half a dozen Paymasters (more or less) at Santiago, the troops here were not paid until the 22d ult.?

If the abuses herein were corrected it would render our lot in this fever-stricken, God-forsaken country more tolerable. If the Government hopes to keep a healthy and fairly contented Army here, these things should be inquired into at once. If the "Army and Navy Journal" will give this badly scribbled letter publicity, some one whose duty it is to correct such abuses may take the trouble and get onto his job.

I have just heard that the steamer with our mail came in, but having important business to transact in Porto Rico, left for that island, and will leave our mail on her return.

I would write a longer complaint, but as coal oil costs 35 cents a pint from the Diego storekeeper, in San Luis, I can't afford it. Yours,

CORPORAL DYNAMITE SLIM.

A SERVICE CORPS WANTED.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

Although the establishment of a service corps has been urged, and its necessity demonstrated from time to time, the absence of such a corps, which was never acutely felt in time of peace, stands out in bold relief during our present difficulty. Especially is the want of a service corps felt in the Eastern and no doubt Pacific coast garrisons, where Volunteer troops are stationed with Regulars. There the work has increased tenfold. Owing to the (unjust) stoppage of extra duty pay no steady men can be procured for the different jobs, which have to be performed in times of peace as well as war in garrison.

There seems to be a spirit of indifference among the men so employed, owing naturally to the want of compensation. They are invariably affected with "that tired feeling," constantly go on pass or are absent, thus involving a constant change and breaking in of new men, and consequent loss to the Government and annoyance to Quartermasters, Commissaries and officers and men generally. The post bakeries, exchanges and cook houses, where men employed are regularly paid, whether in war or peace, did not experience the same difficulties.

The establishment of a service corps would do away with all these evils and would give as much satisfaction as there is now dissatisfaction. Let us hope that the reorganization of the Army will embrace this most important point.

ORA ET LABORA.

HAZING AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

The Spanish Inquisition could hardly have been worse than the hazing that is going on at the Naval Academy at the present time. To make a boy stand on his head and hands and kick his feet six inches off the floor into the air, at the rate of 120 kicks a minute, until he is so insensible that he doesn't know anything for hours afterwards; or until the blood runs from his nose for nearly an hour, is brutality. As this is done to the boys of the fourth class during study hours, a boy with ability, ambition and the honest purpose to succeed, cannot help but find it hard to get through the first year. If a plebe refuses to take the hazing, the cadet officers will manage to find enough misdemeanors against him, to bilge him on demerits. In this free and enlightened country, which has just fought a war for the sake of humanity, it would be a good thing for humanity to investigate the hazing at the Naval Academy.

E. M.

HONORS TO THE TWELFTH NEW YORK.

Officers from various organizations who have witnessed the drills of the 12th New York at Chickamauga and Lexington, Ky., praise their evolutions and say the execution of the manual is the finest they have witnessed. As a result of their good work, Col. Leonard had the pleasure of receiving the following letter:

Kentucky Association, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 4, 1898.

Col. Robert W. Leonard:

My Dear Sir—It affords me great pleasure to send you the prize of five hundred dollars awarded to the 12th New York for the best regiment in the 3d Division of the 1st Army Corps. Very truly yours,

J. HULL DAVIDSON, President.

The 12th had an exceptionally fine body of officers, as well as men, when it went into service, as would be understood from what it has accomplished.

CHAPLAIN BROWN.

Fort Sherman, Idaho, Sept. 30, 1898.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

It is with deep satisfaction that I have read in the "Journal" of the President's promise to appoint Chaplain Brown, late of the Rough Riders, to the next vacancy in the Chaplain's Corps of the Regular Army. No better selection could be made; no wiser, truer, braver man could be named. He will prove to be not only an officer of the highest usefulness, but an ornament to the service as well. I was an eye witness in Cuba to the devoted labors of this energetic, faithful man, and I can from the heart say that he not only won my esteem but commanded my admiration. A list of heroes of Santiago will include Chaplain Brown.

C. C. BATEMAN,
Post Chaplain, U. S. A.

FOREIGN NOTES.

It is a little surprising that Germany, with her land-hunger, should have allowed the British to pick up a lot of unclaimed islands in the Pacific. The Duff group of eleven islands, Mitre Island, Santa Cruz, which is one of the Canaries, and others are said to lie under the British flag now. The German Emperor will wish his fleet had been studying geography instead of hanging about Manila Bay. The British were out for Kennedy Island, too, but could not find it, and think it has sunk. The Germans came near paying a penalty for staying with the Americans so long. Their man-of-war Falke, on a recent trip to Ponape, Caroline Islands, was taken for an American man-of-war by the natives, who ran out an ancient cannon to blow the Falke out of the water. They paid no attention to the German flag, thinking it a ruse, and the Falke had to lie to. When the Spaniards found she was really a German ship they embraced the German officers and the crew was feasted and made much of. However, they took an American schooner laden with stores for an American trading station, and we believe this forms the only prize secured by the Spanish in this war. Talk as they will of the distance of the Philippines, it was there that both combatants won their first naval successes!

The British military operations in Egypt have had a most satisfactory influence upon recruiting in the army especially in the Guards and the 21st Lancers, who distinguished themselves at Omdurman. The German Military Attaché reports that he was particularly struck by all the operations except the charge of the Lancers, which was absurd. The handling of the artillery was absolutely unequalled, and he says that the endurance and spirit of the troops were beyond all praise. The Guards had a great reception in London, where the streets were crowded and the feeling intense. The British have too much common-sense to let their troops slip back unnoticed to their barracks as ours have done. They strengthen their prestige by contact between the regiments and people. The men looked gaunt and weary, and not like the strapping fellows who left London.

American naval officers, says the London "Engineer," are declaring themselves pretty unanimously in favor of the big gun, despite its small share in the battle of San-

tiago. There is, however, an idea about that a big gun from the Oregon did for the Cristobal Colon. That ship received no hits that did any harm worth mentioning, but a 13-inch shell passed right over her. She turned shorewards and struck immediately afterwards, it is said. Such a startling demonstration of the "moral effect" of a big gun is hardly likely to be witnessed again, but when one has finished an involuntary laugh at the episode there remain opportunities for serious reflection. Had this 13-inch hit, its consequences on the Colon would have been well nigh fatal to her. She dared not face the battleship with big guns.

RECENT DEATHS.

Capt. Madison M. Brewer, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., who died at his home in Washington October 4, took part in the Santiago campaign and there contracted yellow fever. After returning to his home convalescent a few weeks ago, typhoid fever developed, causing his death. He was a native of Kansas and served five years in the Signal Corps. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon in 1892.

Mrs. M. Wagner informs us of the death of her husband, Emil Wagner, Hospital Steward, retired. He had been under medical care since September, 1896, for melancholia. Last winter he was very much improved, so that he accepted a place at the Medical Supply Depot, in New York City, offered him by Colonel Brown, but, finding the work would be too hard for him, he became very much depressed; so much so, that his medical adviser suggested that he be placed in an asylum, and he was taken, with his own full consent, to the State Hospital at Morris Plains, N. J. In August he seemed to be fully cured, and when the position as contract nurse for clerical work was offered him at Chickamauga he decided to go, hoping the change of place and the work would be a great benefit for him, but his death speedily followed the change.

Rear Admiral John Carson Febiger, U. S. N., who died October 9 at his residence near Easton, Md., entered the Navy in 1838 from Ohio, and previous to the War of 1861-65 saw much service abroad. When the war broke out he was a Lieutenant and commanded the steamer Kanawha of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, in 1862 and 1863. He was in many naval engagements and acquitted himself gallantly and efficiently. He was commissioned Captain in 1868, and while in command of the Shenandoah rendered valuable service off the coast of Korea. He attained the grade of Rear Admiral February 4, 1882, and July 1, following, was retired at his own request. The remains were interred in the Arlington National Cemetery.

Commander F. R. Smith writes us: "I was well acquainted with Admiral Febiger, having served under his command on board the same ship as his navigator and later as Executive Officer, in China and Japan for several years. The Admiral was a most proficient officer in all the various branches of his profession, a strict disciplinarian and a most just and kind commanding officer. The enlisted men of his crew he regarded as his children and their interest and welfare were his especial care. The junior officers under his command were ever the recipients of much professional information from him, with which he was so well equipped. He was a Roman Catholic in religion and his great kind heart went out to all his associates in deeds of the greatest kindness. I believe he never imagined an evil thing of his fellow man. He was as guileless as a child, as modest as a girl and as brave as a lion. His record during the Mexican War and also during the Civil War was of the highest order for merit, efficiency and courage."

Another gallant officer of the late war has passed away, Captain Joseph Hale, 3d U. S. Inf., who died this week at Passaic, N. J. He served during the early part of the war 1861-65 as an enlisted man of Volunteers and Regulars, and on May 18, 1864, was appointed 2d Lieutenant of the 3d U. S. Inf., with which he has ever since been identified. His regiment and many more besides will sincerely and deeply mourn the death of this gallant veteran, known to his familiars as "Joe" Hale.

Maj. William Sully Beebe, U. S. V., who died in Havana Oct. 12 of yellow fever, was graduated from West Point in 1863, and appointed to the Ordnance Department, served with great credit during the war, receiving the brevets of Captain and Major for gallantry, and resigned in 1874 to engage in business at Thompson, Conn. When war with Spain broke out he was commissioned in the Ordnance Department, U. S. V., and at the time of his death was on duty at Havana with the American Commission. He leaves a widow.

ARMY NOTES.

Eighty per cent. of the men of the 2d Regiment of Pennsylvania have signified their desire to remain in the service. Fifteen per cent. declined to sign the petition, but said they were willing to remain with the regiment if the Government needed their services. The petition has been forwarded to Secretary Alger.

At San Francisco there are, according to press reports, the 51st Iowa, 20th Kansas, 1st Tennessee, 1st Washington, Batteries A and D California Heavy Artillery, Wyoming Light Artillery, Nevada Cavalry, four companies of the 23d Infantry and a number of recruits under orders to go to Manila. Only one transport is available at present, and it is probable she will take out the Regulars and recruits.

The following is a summary of the enlistments for the line of the Army for the month of August, 1898: Enlistments for general recruiting service, 2,325; enlistments for special recruiting service, 1,052; total, 3,377. Enlistments in cities, 2,838; enlistments at military posts and in the field, 539; total, 3,377.

Orders have been issued directing Batteries C and F of the 3d Regular Artillery, B of the 4th and D of the 5th to return immediately from Porto Rico to the United States. It is understood that these batteries will form a part of the Cuban Army of occupation.

Secretary Alger has decided to order the immediate muster out of the 2d U. S. Volunteer Cavalry, commonly known as "Torrey's Rough Riders." The organization will be mustered out at Jacksonville and most of the men will return to their homes in the Rocky Mountain country.

Whatever may be said of the post canteen, there is no doubt that it is superior in morality and sobriety to the promiscuous drinking while on leave, which has demoralized so many of the Volunteers. Even the fruit and soft drink vendors have done the men more injury than the canteen would be allowed to do them under any circumstances. They have been pointed out repeatedly as a prominent cause of sickness. In this country there is no mode of controlling the sale of liquor without the camps, and if canteens had been established promptly it might have been possible to reduce the absences without leave and other disturbances in the camps.

Denver, Col., will regret the decision to send the 7th U. S. Inf. to Michigan for station, instead of returning the regiment to Fort Logan.

ARMY—Continued from page 150.

visit each artillery post and fortification in the United States on the Atlantic coast, to definitely fix and locate the instrument stations for the position finders (type "A" instruments) and lines of communication for each battery, and report on the condition of each battery with respect to the means of directing the fire of the guns, and a map showing the site and altitude of the instrument stations and location of the lines of communication. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

A. G. C. M. is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 3. Detail: Maj. A. K. Whitton and Capt. Herbert L. Partridge, 8th California; 1st Lieut. John M. Neall, 4th U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles H. Holmes, 1st Lieut. La Rue A. De Yoe, and 1st Lieut. Morton W. Stockdale, 8th California; 2d Lieut. William G. Forse, 3d U. S. Art.; 2d Lieut. Willard C. Bean, 8th California; 2d Lieut. Henry C. Evans, Jr., 3d U. S. Art.; Capt. William S. Barnes, 8th California, Judge Adv. (S. O. 145, D. Cal., Sept. 30.)

Maj. William F. Yose, 6th Art., is relieved as a member, and Capt. William H. Coffin, 5th Art., is detailed as member of the G. C. M. at Washington Barracks. (S. O. 234, D. E., Oct. 8.)

At Fort Adams, R. I., Oct. 13. Detail: Capt. John C. Scantling, Asher C. Taylor, 2d Art.; Sydney W. Taylor, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Elmer W. Hubbard, 7th Art.; Edmund M. Blake, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Fox Conner, Carroll F. Armistead, 2d Art.; David McCoach, 7th Art., and Albert J. Bowley, 4th Art.; and 2d Lieut. Samuel A. Kephart, 4th Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 235, D. E., Oct. 10.)

At Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Oct. 13. Detail: Capt. George A. Deod, Francis H. Harde, George R. Hunter, James O. Mackay, Henry L. Ripley, Daniel H. Boughton, Franklin O. Johnson, 1st Lieut. Charles A. Hedekin, Oren B. Meyer, Erwin L. Phillips, 2d Lieut. Kirby Walker, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Daniel L. Tate, 3d Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 235, D. E., Oct. 10.)

MUSTERING DUTY.

The assignment to duty, Oct. 4, 1898, of Capt. Jerauld A. Olmsted, 9th U. S. Cav., as Chief Mustering Officer for Iowa, with station in Des Moines, and of the following named officers as his assistants, is announced: Capt. Daniel L. Howell, 7th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. John F. Stephens, 10th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

1st Lieut. Edwin M. Supplee, 3d Cav., will proceed to Des Moines, Ia., for mustering duty. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

The assignment to duty, Oct. 4, 1898, of Capt. Ezra B. Fuller, 7th U. S. Cav., as Chief Mustering Officer for South Carolina, with station in Columbia, and of 1st Lieut. William Newman, 13th U. S. Inf., as his assistant, is announced. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

The assignment to duty, Oct. 4, 1898, of 1st Lieut. Charles A. Bennett, 3d U. S. Art., as Chief Mustering Officer for Nevada, with station in Carson City, is announced. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

The assignment to duty, Oct. 4, 1898, of 1st Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, 2d U. S. Art., as Chief Mustering Officer for Rhode Island, with station at Quonset Point, and of 2d Lieut. Samuel C. Vestal, 7th U. S. Art., as his assistant, is announced. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

1st Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, 5th U. S. Art., is assigned as Chief Mustering Officer for New Hampshire, with station in Concord, and 2d Lieut. Edwin Landon, 2d U. S. Art., is his assistant. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

The assignment to duty, Oct. 4, 1898, of Capt. William B. Homer, 6th U. S. Art., as Chief Mustering Officer for the State of Mississippi, with station in Lauderdale, and of 2d Lieut. Frank E. Harris, 1st U. S. Art., as his assistant, is announced. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

Capt. James M. Burns, 17th U. S. Inf., is assigned as Chief Mustering Officer for Arkansas, with station at Fort Logan H. Roots. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

Capt. William H. Kell, 22d U. S. Inf., is assigned as Chief Mustering Officer for Nebraska, with station in Omaha, with the following named officers as his assistants: 1st Lieut. Fredwell W. Moore and 1st Lieut. William M. Swaine, 22d U. S. Inf. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

Lieut. Col. Will T. May, 157th Indiana Vol. Inf. (Capt., 15th U. S. Inf.), is assigned as Chief Mustering Officer for Indiana, with station in Indianapolis, with the following named officers as his assistants: 1st Lieut. John C. Waterman, 8th U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles L. Beckurts, 6th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward R. Chrisman, 6th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

1st Lieut. James B. Hughes, 10th Cav., will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., on mustering duty. (W. D., Oct. 5.)

The assignment to duty, Oct. 5, 1898, of Maj. William J. Nicholson, Chief O. O., U. S. V. (Capt., 7th U. S. Cav.), as Chief Mustering Officer for Kentucky, with station in Lexington, and of 1st Lieut. Ernest E. Smith, 4th U. S. Inf., as his assistant, is announced. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

2d Lieut. Thomas W. Darrah, 9th Inf., will proceed to Raleigh, N. C., on mustering duty. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments of officers to regiments are announced: Maj. Charles Morton (promoted from Capt., 3d Cav.), to the 4th Cav., to date from Sept. 23, 1898, vice Kellogg, retired. He will report by telegraph to the Commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to a station. Capt. John B. McDonald (promoted from 1st Lieut., 10th Cav.), to the 3d Cav., Troop 1, to date from Sept. 23, 1898, vice Morton, promoted. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

The following assignments of 2d Lieutenants recently appointed from civil life (to rank from Sept. 9, 1898), are announced: William O. Wright, Jr., to the 19th Inf.; George Elmer Thorne, to the 22d Inf. (W. D., Oct. 11.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following named officers will report to Maj. Egon A. Koerber, Surg., President of the Examining Board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination for promotion: 1st Lieut. Frederick R. Day, Q. M., 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles H. Muir, Adj., 2d Inf. (W. D., Oct. 8.)

The following named officers will report to Col. Charles C. Byrne, Asst. Surg. Gen., President of the Examining Board at Governors Island, N. Y. City, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. Harry Clement, 21st Inf. (promoted from 2d Lieut., 22d Inf., subject to examination); 1st Lieut. Edgar F. Koehler, 9th Inf. (promoted from 2d Lieut., 9th Inf., subject to examination). (W. D., Oct. 8.)

The following named officers will report by letter to Maj. Egon A. Koerber, Surg., President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for instructions relating to their examinations to determine their fitness for promotion: Capt. Wilds T. Richardson, 8th Inf. (promoted from 1st Lieut., 8th Inf., subject to examination); 1st Lieut. Edgar S. Walker, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Castner, 4th Inf. (promoted from 2d Lieut., 4th Inf., subject to examination); 1st Lieut. Edwin Bell, 8th Inf. (promoted from 2d Lieut., 8th Inf., subject to examination). (W. D., Oct. 8.)

Capt. Charles L. Collins, 23d Inf. (promoted from 1st Lieut., 11th Inf., subject to examination), Military Attache, Caracas, Venezuela, will report by letter to Col. Charles C. Byrne, Asst. Surg. Gen., President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Governors Island, N. Y. City, for instructions relating to his examination for promotion. (W. D., Oct. 8.)

The following officers will report before the Examining Board at Governors Island for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. Thomas Sharp, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Louis H. Bash, 13th Inf. (W. D., Oct. 10.)

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Since the publication of the stations of the U. S. Army, which appeared in our issue of Oct. 8, page 133, the following changes should be noted: Companies C, E, F and I, 24th Inf., Fort Russell, Wyo., instead of Fort Douglas, Utah; 5th Cavalry ordered to Porto Rico; 7th Infantry ordered to Department of the Lakes, with headquarters at Fort Wayne, Mich.; Battery F, 3d Art.; B, 4th Art., and D, 5th Art., ordered to return from Porto Rico to the United States.

VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

The extension of leave granted Maj. James G. Harbord, 2d U. S. Vol. Cav., is further extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 6.)

2d Lieut. Guy E. Manning, 3d Ohio, is relieved from further duty as Aide on the staff of Maj. Gen. H. S. Hawkins, U. S. V., and will await orders until the muster out of his regiment. (W. D., Oct. 8.)

Capt. George T. West, 1st Texas, is detailed as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., vice 1st Lieut. Foxhall A. Parker, 1st Texas, relieved. (S. O. 125, D. G., Oct. 8.)

The unexecuted portion of the sentence published in G. O. 39, 7th Army Corps, Oct. 2, 1898, in the case of Col. Casimir Andel, 4th Illinois Vol. Inf., is remitted, and Col. Andel will be restored to duty. (W. D., Oct. 8.)

Two companies 14th Minnesota, will be sent from Camp Van Duzee, Minn., for duty along the Fosston Branch, Great Northern Railway, to protect inhabitants and property. (S. O. 138, D. D., Oct. 9.)

The C. O., Duluth Battalion, 14th Minnesota, will send one company (one hundred men), to Bemidji, Minn., for duty in protecting inhabitants and property from possible attack by Indians. (S. O. 138, D. D., Oct. 9.)

Capt. William M. Brown, 9th U. S. Vol. Inf., will join his regiment in the Department of Santiago. (W. D., Oct. 11.)

Maj. David Price, 3d Virginia (1st Lieut., 1st Art.), is relieved from further duty as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. in connection with the mustering in of Virginia Volunteers, and will transfer checks, books, etc., to Maj. D. C. Shanks, 2d Virginia (Capt., 18th Inf.), A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., for the muster out of Virginia Volunteers. (W. D., Oct. 11.)

The sick leave granted Maj. Charles C. Ballou, 7th Illinois (1st Lieut., 12th U. S. Inf.), is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 12.)

Co. G (Baker's), and Co. M (Holman's), 4th Texas, now at Fort Sam Houston, will proceed to the Jockey Club grounds near San Antonio, Texas. (D. G., Oct. 11.)

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The following Volunteer officers have been honorably discharged: 1st Lieut. Herbert D. Utley, 3d Connecticut; 1st Lieut. William A. Campbell, 1st Kentucky; 1st Lieut. Frederick Steigleider, 4th New Jersey; 2d Lieut. Walter E. Edge, 4th New Jersey; Capt. W. Hamlin Hoffman, 2d Louisiana; 1st Lieut. A. H. McRoberts, 51st Iowa; 1st Lieut. Branch Martin, 2d Arkansas; 1st Lieut. David Lowenbein, 22d New York; 1st Lieut. Francis T. Underhill, R. Q. M., 201st New York; Capt. Abraham Benedict, C. S. U. S. V.; Lieut. Col. Charles J. Selter, 12th New York; Capt. Newbold Morris, 12th New York; Capt. Albert S. Clucker, 2d Ohio; 2d Lieut. Chas. Cooley, 2d Louisiana; Lieut. Col. Algeron S. Beavers, 3d U. S. Vol. Inf.; Capt. Steadman V. Stanford, 3d Georgia; 1st Lieut. Martin B. Andelfinger, 47th New York; Capt. Frederick A. Bickel, 3d New Jersey; 1st Lieut. Charles A. Fries, 3d New Jersey; Maj. Hervey C. Lyon, 47th New York; Capt. Edward F. Flynn, 3d Connecticut; 2d Lieut. Charlton Alexander, 2d Kentucky; 2d Lieut. Herbert D. Draper, 6th Ohio; Capt. Wilkie Woodard, C. S. U. S. V., as 1st Lieutenant U. S. V. Signal Corps, only; Capt. William Astor Chanler, A. A. Q. M. U. S. V.; Chaplain E. W. Trimm, 3d Wisconsin; Capt. R. M. Bushnell, 1st Florida; 1st Lieut. John G. Byrne, 2d Illinois; 1st Lieut. Charles H. Schlichter, 3d New Jersey; 1st Lieut. Howard Ackerman, 202d New York; 2d Lieut. Frederick T. Pelitch, 202d New York; 2d Lieut. Charles R. Izard, 2d Arkansas; 1st Lieut. Lawrence L. Gillespie, 1st U. S. V. Engineers.

1st Lieut. Henry S. Clark, Adj., 203d New York; 2d Lieut. Thomas J. Dooley, 203d New York; Maj. Leonard B. Almy, Chief Surg., U. S. V.; Capt. Francis P. Fremont, 2d U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Rufus M. Townsend, 2d New York; 2d Lieut. Walter Abbott, 1st U. S. Vol. Engineers; Maj. Jay J. Morrow, 3d U. S. Vol. Engineers; 2d Lieut. Henry B. Allen, 2d U. S. Vol. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Hensley G. Harris, 3d Kentucky; 2d Lieut. William J. Sheehan, 14th Pennsylvania; 2d Lieut. Herbert D. Casey, 1st Rhode Island; 2d Lieut. William J. Smith, 8th Illinois; Capt. S. V. Sanford, 3d Georgia; 1st Lieut. Ervin Wardman, 202d New York; 2d Lieut. Charles C. Crowell, 10th Pennsylvania; 2d Lieut. Albert Fink, 4th Tennessee; 1st Lieut. James R. McDonald, 1st Delaware; Maj. Z. Orto, Surg., 2d Arkansas; Capt. William H. Lyons, C. S. U. S. V.; Capt. Seth S. Ulrich, 1st Maryland; 1st Lieut. Stanley J. Lowe, 3d Tennessee; 1st Lieut. Alexander Dow, 1st Regt., U. S. Vol. Engineers; 1st Lieut. Allan A. Robbins, 1st Regt., U. S. Vol. Engineers; Chaplain George D. Sanders, 8th Massachusetts; 1st Lieut. Walter V. H. Black, 10th Ohio; 2d Lieut. Michael Cronin, 3d Connecticut; Capt. John F. Lucey, 6th California; Maj. Milo H. Ward, Brigade Surg., U. S. V.; Maj. Calvin H. English, Brigade Surg., U. S. V.; Capt. Nathan M. Flavin, Asst. Q. M. U. S. V.; Capt. Wilkie Woodard, C. S. U. S. V.

The command in camp at Ardmore, I. T., except such sick as cannot be moved, will proceed, on account of the unhealthy condition of the camp, to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for temporary station. (S. O. 126, D. G., Oct. 10.)

Positive instructions have been sent from Washington to the Military Commission in Cuba fixing December 1 as the date when Spanish control over the island must cease. Acting on these instructions, the Spanish Commission has been informed that on the date given all ports and custom receipts and the management of municipal affairs will pass into the hands of the American Military Commission. It was not intended by the Government to inflict hardship on the Spanish by this order, but owing to the somewhat slow progress made in the evacuation of the island, it was deemed advisable to set a definite date to end the Spanish rule and to begin operations under the Government of the United States. It is more than probable that the Spanish troops will have evacuated Porto Rico by October 18, the date set by our Government, but if not, they will surrender possession and American troops will occupy San Juan. By order of the President, the present customs regulations will be continued for the present.

As a result of a report submitted by Lieut. J. J. Knapp upon the employment system at the League Island Navy Yard, a number of civilian officials there and possibly two naval officers may find themselves in serious trouble. Lieut. Knapp's report is said to show that a very bad state of affairs has existed at the yard and that in a number of instances men have been drawing pay twice as large as that to which they were properly entitled. It is understood that the construction and steam engineering departments were found to be particularly involved in these frauds, which are alleged to have extended over a period of four months. The Judge Advocate General of the Navy is now considering what legal steps shall be taken. In the case of officers on duty in charge of the Ordnance and Pay Departments, Secretary Long will determine whether upon the findings of Lieut. Knapp they are to be censured.

The Auditor for the Navy Department has lately been giving most careful attention to the arguments of claimants for prize money for the destruction of the Spanish fleet in front of Santiago, and has decided that he will not settle any of the claims until they have been adjudicated in United States courts. He believes that the law on the subject is too plain for any other interpretation, and of course his decision is final, unless he is compelled by mandamus or otherwise to settle immediately. His decision indefinitely postpones the time when the crews of the fighting ships can get this money. Auditor Morris says that there is no money in the Treasury at this time to pay these claims. There is about \$900,000 in the Treasury appropriated in former years for prize money, but he says those appropriations were for specific purposes. The course to be followed is first a determination by the courts of all the questions relating to the subject, and the amount of money going to each American officer and sailor, to be followed by an appropriation by Congress of the amount awarded.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

The following are the most important features of the report of Gen. A. C. M. Pennington, commanding the Department of the Gulf:

"The general health of the troops in the garrison has been excellent. The prompt movement of the garrisons at Key West and Fort Point on the appearance of yellow fever secured these troops from possible infection. Nothing occurred in the Department to call for any special action on the part of the troops in quelling disturbances or otherwise. I would invite attention to the necessity of providing permanent quarters at an early date for the artillery garrisons at the following posts, if they are to be permanently occupied, especially as cold weather is approaching and the commands are chiefly in tents: Sullivan's Island, Fort St. Philip, Hilton Head, Port Royal and Lands End, Port Royal. It is not deemed expedient to build permanent quarters at Sullivan's Island, Fort St. Philip and Hilton Head, temporary buildings of a substantial character for officers and men should be constructed at once if the commands are to be retained at these points this winter. Contracts have been made for the construction of permanent quarters for garrison at Fort Morgan, Fort Point and Tybee Island. Temporary shelters have been authorized for the garrisons at these posts pending completion of permanent buildings upon which satisfactory progress has been made. Modern armaments have been established at Fort Point, Texas; Fort St. Philip, La.; Lands Ends, N. C.; Hilton Head, S. C.; Tybee Island, Sullivan's Island, Key West and Wassaw Island, Ga. The only regular regiment now remaining in the Department is the 1st Artillery, and I recommend that the regiments taken from the Department on account of the war be replaced at as early a date as may be expedient."

"Capt. F. L. Dodds, Acting Judge Advocate, reports the following causes of desertion in 60 cases: Cowardice, dread of active service in war, 4; debts, 9; dislike of the restraints of discipline, 1; dissatisfaction with the service, 4; dissatisfaction with the cavalry branch of the service, 1; dissatisfaction with associates, 2; fast women and debts, 1; ill health, 1; intemperance, 1; involved with a woman, 1; to avoid punishment for offenses or crimes committed, 4; to go to the gold fields of Alaska, 1; to join wife, 1; too much athletic drill, 1; unsound mind, 1; unknown causes, 36; total, 60."

"Col. F. J. A. Cleary, Chief Surgeon, speaks in high terms of the Acting Assistant Surgeons and the medical officers of Volunteers."

"Capt. Dodds, as Acting Signal Officer, commends the system established by Lieut. Reber."

"Col. Frank G. Smith, 6th Artillery, Artillery Inspector, says: 'Until war was actually upon us, the old defenses of Savannah, Fernandina, Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston had been for many years ungarrikked, and those of Charleston and Pensacola only partially manned. New batteries were deliberately under way at all of these points, which the pressure of the war spurred toward completion at the expense of great labor on the part of all concerned. The artillery troops were required by order of the Department Commander to work day and night in mounting carriages and guns in their emplacements, himself repeatedly visiting the principal posts to urge along the preparations for defence. All the garrisons were deficient in enlisted strength and the batteries short of their complements of commissioned officers, but all worked with energy, utilizing to the best advantage the limited means at their disposal, and are entitled to great credit therefor.'"

"By the end of June, however, the posts were in a fairly defensible condition, and protected by submarine mines. * * * The actual strength of the garrison of the defenses named, about the end of June, was 815 artillery and 270 infantry; their estimated war strength should have been 2,942 artillery and 5,200 infantry. * * * I am satisfied that the artillery arm has been much handicapped in the performance of its duties by the absence of so many of its officers, battery officers, on detached service. The evil is aggravated when, at the same time, the enlisted strength of the battery is increased, as the law provides from 65 to 200 men. One hundred and twenty men are as many as a Captain and two Lieutenants should ordinarily be expected to manage, and one-half more the utmost that should be added at any time, together with an additional Lieutenant. Modern coast artillery requires at least as much varied and intelligent service of enlisted men as demanded anywhere in the Army. Since the necessities of the service will require an increase of this arm in the near future, classification of artillery soldiers, as the law now provides for engineer soldiers, is recommended."

MAJOR CREIGHTON WEBB.

The following extract from the report of Brig. Gen. Lawton, commanding the 2d Division of the 5th Army Corps, and letter from Gen. Shafter have been made public:

"Camp near Santiago de Cuba, July 3, 1898. "I desire also to commend to favorable consideration Major G. Creighton Webb, Inspector General on my staff, for persistently riding his horse along the firing line of the 1st Brigade in search of the brigade commander to deliver important instructions, when men of his escort demurred at going with him, and recommend that he receive the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers."

"H. W. LAWTON, Brig. Gen., U. S. V."

"Headquarters Fifth Army Corps."

"Camp Wikoff, L. I., Sept. 30, 1898."

"Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.: "Sir: I desire to invite attention to the excellent service performed by Maj. G. C. Webb, Inspector General, U. S. V., throughout the Santiago campaign. Appointed from civil life, he quickly acquainted himself with the duties of his position and performed them most efficiently, remaining continuously with his division until broken up. I wish especially to mention a very important and dangerous reconnaissance made by this officer of the country west of Santiago Bay to Cabanas, and recommend he be given for it the brevet of Colonel, in addition to the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel already recommended by his division commander. Very respectfully."

"WM. R. SHAFTER, Maj. Gen., U. S. V."

Kenwood sleeping bags are now well known to officers and men in the service, both among the Regulars and Volunteers. While the Government has supplied them only to members of the several scientific expeditions to Alaska, large numbers have been purchased through post exchanges, regimental organizations or by individuals for their own use in the camp. To keep warm while sleeping in tents or in the open air, one must not only keep out the cold, but must also keep in the heat of the body. The Kenwood bag, owing to its shape and the materials of which it is constituted, makes this possible with a light weight and small bulk of covering. It gives such a perfect protection from cold, wind and dampness that the one sleeping in it runs much less risk from exposure. Many a man could not say enough about his Kenwood sleeping bag the first cold weeks in the spring at Camp Black and Camp Thomas, and many more will find them a greater comfort still this fall and winter in the camps even farther south.

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THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The Superintendent of the Military Academy reports that the number of officers and instructors present for duty on Sept. 1, 1898, was 7 professors, 1 associate professor, 44 commissioned officers, 1 chaplain, 1 master of the sword, and 1 teacher of music; a total of 55, being 9 less than on the same date in 1897. Six more were appointed, but not joined, one was absent in Cuba and two places not filled. The number of cadets present and absent Sept. 1, 1898, was 325, including one foreigner, under instruction by special authority of Congress. The number of 1897 was 338, including one foreigner. During the year 47 men were discharged for deficiency in studies, 1 discharged for deficiency in discipline, 8 resigned, and 59 were graduated, a total loss of 115, while there were admitted in all at the examination held in March, June and August, 1901, and 1 admitted by reappointment. In the three examinations referred to there were appointed 311 candidates, including 117 alternates; of these 42 failed to appear and 159 were found not duly qualified, either mentally or physically, or both. Of the remaining 110 who passed, 15 were alternates whose principals also passed, and for whom there were, therefore, no vacancies, leaving 95 who were regularly admitted. Of those rejected by the medical board, 6 were subsequently admitted, 4 of whom were on probation.

The number of cadets is 40 less than allowed by law and by January the vacancies will probably rise to 74, this being the average during the past five years. To fill the Academy up to its full measure of instructional and barracks capacity some increase in appointments is necessary.

During the summer encampment a course of lectures upon the subject of military hygiene was introduced. These strictly practical lectures were delivered to the first class by the surgeon, on days which could not be used for outdoor drills and exercises, and comprised the following subjects: Anatomy and physiology of the circulating and respiratory systems, hemorrhage, anti-septic surgery, the use of the first-aid packet, fractures and dislocations, and the emergencies requiring prompt non-medical attendance.

The cost of subsistence was 53 cents per cadet per day, being a little higher than usual, owing to the increased cost of flour. The present footgear has not been found entirely satisfactory, and patterns of a more serviceable and comfortable shoe are now being carefully examined, with a view to improvement in this respect.

Work upon the Memorial Hall is finished with the exception of the interior decoration and artificial lighting of the building by gas and electricity, funds for which are still available. Before this magnificent edifice is ready for occupation it will be necessary to suitably furnish it, for which an estimate is now being carefully prepared and will be shortly submitted as a supplement to the annual estimates.

Dr. Siegert's ANGOSTURA BITTERS, the renowned appetizer, is used over the whole civilized world; is imported from South America.

BORN.

VIDNER.—At Washington, D. C., to the wife of Lieut. George Vidner, 10th Cav., a son, Oct. 7, 1898, Julian Kemp.

WADE.—At St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 14, to Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Wade, 5th Cav., U. S. A., a daughter.

MARRIED.

BOLLINGER-ANDERSON.—Oct. 5, 1898, at the residence of her brother, by the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, Henrietta Irene, youngest daughter of Mrs. W. H. Anderson, of California, to Conrad Bollinger, Jr., son of Mr. Conrad Bollinger, Chief Clerk, Q. M. Depot, U. S. A., New York City.

STEBBINS-TURNER.—At Newburg, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1898, Mr. Charles M. Stebbins, to Miss Harriet Duncan Turner, grandniece of the late Col. James Duncan, U. S. A.

DIED.

BEEBE.—At Havana, Cuba, Oct. 12, Maj. William Sully Beebe, U. S. V., in his 57th year.

BREWER.—At Washington, D. C., Oct. 3, 1898, Capt. Madison Mills Brewer, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., son of the late Maj. John W. Brewer, Surg. U. S. A.

BROWNSON.—At Lyons, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1898, aged 76,

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Mrs. Morton Brownson, mother of Comdr. Willard H. Brownson, U. S. N.

CLINE.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1898, Chief Bugt. William H. Cline, U. S. N.

FEBIGER.—At his home near Easton, Md., Oct. 9, 1898, Rear Adml. John C. Febiger, U. S. N., retired.

FREEMAN.—At Nagasaki, Japan, Chaplain T. S. K. Freeman, U. S. N.

GAILLARD.—At Hagood, Sumter County, S. C., Sept. 25, 1898, Samuel I. Gaillard, father of Capt. David Dub. Gaillard, C. E. U. S. A.

HALE.—At St. Luke's Hospital, Oct. 12, Capt. Joseph Hale, 3d U. S. Inf., Funeral at First Presbyterian Church, Passaic, N. J., Saturday, Oct. 15, at 3 p. m. Carriages will meet the train which leaves foot of Chambers Street, New York side, at 2 p. m.

WILKINSON.—Killed in battle with Pillager Indians, Bear Island, Minn., Oct. 3, 1898, Bvt. Maj. Melville C. Wilkinson, Capt. 3d U. S. Inf.

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LEGEND OF THE BROOKLYN.

If the people of Muscat, Arabia, have heard of the part played by the Brooklyn in the destruction of Cervera's fleet, they are no doubt wondering if she is the same vessel whose name has been so well known to them for years. There was once another Brooklyn, the forerunner of the present armored cruiser, but this Brooklyn, which, during the Civil War, gained the name of the "Butcher Shop," had no resemblance to the great vessel that hurled destruction at the Colon and compelled her surrender. The old ship bore a great spread of canvas and had only auxiliary steam power. Her tall masts and creaking yards would seem singularly out of place now, but they served well the purpose of their time. Her open decks with double row of muzzle loading, smooth bore guns, would look now like a scene from a medieval drama, and when she went to sea, the flapping of her sails and the snap of the cordage was not an unwelcome lullaby to the sailors sleeping under her cool, oaken decks. This old Brooklyn sailed one day from New York bound upon a roving cruise and came later on to the Azore Islands, whence she sailed from Lisbon and Gibraltar, and passing through the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal entered the Red Sea. In all her long journey along the Eastern coast she had not entered a port where the British flag could not be seen from some British man-of-war, but on arrival at Muscat it was thought the American colors would be the only token of Western civilization in evidence. But it was not so, for as the Brooklyn rounded a high promontory, there was the little gunboat Sphinx with her flag floating wide above her, and upon the bleak walls of the tall promontory the Brooklyn's men saw painted in immense letters the names of many ships, and high above them all in a place that seemed inaccessible, were the words "H. M. S. Sphinx." The night before the Brooklyn was to sail there were evidences on board of a secret meeting among the sailors. When she finally got under way next morning and swung upon her course for the Persian Gulf a cheer broke from the whole ship's crew, for far above the name of her Majesty's ship Sphinx, the highest name of all, could be seen the legend "U. S. S. Brooklyn." And there it has remained ever since, no warship attempting to place its name above it. No American warship is better known to the people of Muscat than the Brooklyn of the old Navy. Some day perhaps the new Brooklyn may go there, on her way to the Philippines and let Muscat see another fine American vessel.

ANSWERS TO TACTICAL QUESTIONS.

W. H. D.—Unless your State has applied the modification of Drill Regulations adapted to the magazine caliber 30, to the Springfield, par. 57 D. R. controls.

J. W. S. asks: "If troops are marching in quick time, at Port Arms, and the command be given, Double Time, how should they carry their pieces while marching at double time?" Answer—Port Arms, D. R., par. 112, 2d.

R. H. G.—The designation of the platoon guide after the line of platoon in column of fours is formed will indicate to the other platoon that it will take and maintain its proper interval. Hence if the 44 inches is lost it will be gained while on the march by the flank.

R. E. P. asks: "A line of skirmishers, deployed and at a halt, what commands are necessary to move the line 'by the flank'?" Also, in forming line of squads from a platoon at a halt: do the Corporals command Right Face, Forward, March; or, By the Right Flank, March?" Answer—"By the Right (or left) Flank March" in both cases.

2D BATTALION asks: "(1) The Battalion being in line in proper order, executes fours left, then right front into line, after which the command fours right is executed. Is the battalion inverted? and on which flank should the closers march after last command? (2) The company being in line at an order is brought to a carry, should they come to the right shoulder at the command forward?" Answer—(1) No. The file closers are on the right flank. (2) Under the present drill regulations there is no "carry arms." Under the Upton regulations they would remain at a "carry."

G. W. S.—When a commissioned officer passes in rear of a sentry the sentry stands at a right shoulder.

S. S. T. asks: "Do I understand now that in company drill, at the command 'right dress,' the men in line raise the hand as in school of the soldier and drop it at the command front?" Answer—The hand is raised.

G. S. asks: "(1) Under Par. 145 of the Guard Manual, to what position does the new sentinel bring his piece when the Corporal commands 'No.'—now that the words 'comes to a carry' are stricken out? (2) At what position does a Corporal of the Guard hold his piece when conversing with a sentinel at times other than while the sentinel is being relieved? (3) How does a sentinel walking his post salute an officer who is standing still, (1) in front of and (2) in rear of his post? (4) At battalion parade, the Adjutant having made his report and been ordered to his post, if the Major begins his 'exercise in the manual' by some command other than 'Order arms,' do the officers come to an order and remain so at his first command of execution, or do they follow the various movements of the manual as prescribed for the sword until the Major first gives the actual command 'Order arms' and then 'once having executed order arms, remain in that position?' Answer—(1) Right shoulder. (2) Right shoulder. (3) If in front, by halt and present, if in rear, by halt and standing at right shoulder. (4) It is not intended that the officers should execute the drill movements. Hence the Major's first command, formerly "carry," would now be "order arms."

2D NEBRASKA asks: (1) "Right front into line." When should the rear rank close from 44 to 16 inches? Does it come to an order with the front rank and step up, or take a step after the front rank has halted? (2) Will a soldier in charge of prisoners salute officers? (3) What is the correct position of the left hand at "Aim?" (4) The company, battalion, etc., being at "Parade Rest" during the sounding of retreat, will it remain so while the national air is played, or should it be brought to attention? (5) A non-commissioned officer in command of a detachment passing the colors, having brought it to a port arms, will he come to port or give the rifle salute himself? (6) Being at the position of "load" and the command "order arms" is given, when is the hammer brought to the safety notch—at the preparatory or executive command? (7) Is there any authority in tactics for the general usage of executing the manual, in platoon drill, at the command of the Captain, instead of waiting for the commands of chiefs of platoons? (8) What commands in platoon drill will be repeated by the chiefs of platoon? (9) Should the rear rank close to facing distance at the command "On right (or 'Right front') into line of squads," to enable the Corporals to take position in front of their squads. (10) The squad having fired at, say, 600 yards and loaded again, the command "Order arms" being given, when shall the sights be lowered, at the preparatory or executive, and will the muzzle be dropped to lower it? Answer—(1) D. R., par. 210, states "upon halting." Interpretation, page 38, states that the rear rank closes to facing distance before halting. It therefore cannot come to the order with the front rank. (2) Yes. (3) See par. 85, D. R.; also par. 31. Modification of Manual of Arms for 30 cal. magazine rifle. (4) Resumes attention at the end of retreat (sunset gun). (5) Rifle salute. (6) At the preparatory command. (7) There is no authority for the giving of commands by platoon chiefs, except where specifically indicated in the Drill Regulations. (8) Such as are "to be immediately executed by his platoon." D. R., par. 220. See also pars. 221, 227, 234, 235 and 236. (9) No. (10) Preparatory. Yes.

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In a private letter from Manila, appearing in the Evening "Sun," a member of the Astor Battery says: "I have no use for this country at all, and neither has any of the soldiers stationed here. All the Spanish troops (6,500) are disarmed, and are allowed to roam about the city as they please. They are harmless, and seem to be glad that it is all over. They are a poor looking lot. The health of our Army is generally good, but bowel complaint is very common on account of the poor water. The weather is vile, rain all the time, and when not raining a hot, burning sun. We all hope to get home soon, as all are dead afraid of the climate, and expect to be home by the middle of December."

"It is such a pity," said the Washington girl, according to the New York Evening "Sun," "that we couldn't have known before the war which men were going to turn out the heroes of the brightest dye. As it turned out, those whom we least expected anything of and to whom some of us had long been anything but gracious, were the very ones who covered themselves with glory. When I think of a girl I know who refused to marry one of the biggest of our recently arrived heroes and of another who turned down a man whose naval record was one of the most remarkable in the war, my heart aches for them. Either of those girls would give anything to have it different today. Why, I don't know how many times I've snubbed a man whose recent military career would make me grateful for a nod from him now. They ought to have declared their heroic intentions earlier in the game, then they would have been spared much mortification and

misunderstanding and we would have known just how to act. But if we ever have another war I suggest that the Army and Navy give the girls a chance beforehand to know definitely who's going to turn out whom."

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas, in charge of the large Ordnance Depot at Tampa, has reported to General Flagler that the stores at that post are being rapidly shipped to various parts of the country. It is the intention of the War Department to close up the depot immediately, as it is no longer necessary to keep any great quantity of ordnance in the vicinity of Tampa. This depot was the largest of its kind established during the war and under the able management of Colonel Thomas much work was accomplished. General Flagler speaks in the highest terms of the efficient work performed by Colonel Thomas and his assistants.

We some time ago reported that work on the Panama Canal had been resumed and it appears to be making some progress toward completion. The Nicaragua Canal is still the preliminary stage, but the commission of which Admiral Walker is chairman has made a very favorable report of its possibilities. The provisional estimate of the cost of the canal by the Ludlow Commission was \$133,472,893. The Walker Commission reduces this to \$125,000,000 by the discovery of a point on the San Juan River, fourteen miles below Ochoa, where a dam can be built on a solid foundation discovered by borings. The costly San Francisco basin with its embankments is thus done away with.

Col. Daniel Appleton, of the 7th New York, in announcing that drills in his command will commence on Monday, Oct. 3, says: "On July 27, 1847, the number of this regiment was changed from 27 to 7, and at the inspection of the regiment, of eight companies and one troop, 370 officers and men answered to their names. Since that time the regiment has steadily progressed and now numbers at annual inspection over 1,000 officers and men, and during this period of fifty-one years there has been no backward step, nor has anything occurred to reflect upon the reputation of the organization as a military body."

In the last forty years the death rate in the Prussian army has fallen from 16 to 6 per thousand per annum; in the English army from about 18 to about 9; in the French army from 15 to 9%; in the Russian army from about 37½ to 18; in the American Army from 26 to 13. This is no doubt due in part to the disappearance of the purple-jeweled old Colonel who on being urged to drain his camp, replied: "Drain my camp, sir? I'll be damned, sir, if I'll drain my camp, sir." Though the importance of sanitary precautions is better understood than it was there is still much to be done in this direction.

The Navy Department has received a big Spanish ensign taken from the Cristobal Colon. It is a regulation ensign with the addition of an anchor worked in the yellow stripe by the side of the Spanish coat-of-arms, and is believed to be the personal ensign of Admiral Cervera. It will be a part of the collection in the Museum of the Naval Academy.



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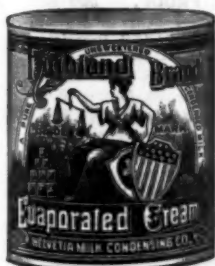
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THE NEWEST BOOKS.

Some of the most notable books of the year in the department of fiction come to us from the busy press of the Century Company, which enjoys the advantage of the thorough sifting of the vast mass of inchoate literature which passes through the hands of the editors of the magazines they publish. Chief among these is Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's story which has run serially through the magazine, "The Adventures of Francois." It completes the baker's dozen of novels, essays and poems thus far published by the author. It is a story of adventure and one worthy of the author of Dr. Mitchell's novel of the American Revolution, Hugh Wynne. Here the reader is transported to the time and scenes of the French Revolution, and the hero is not an honest quaker, but a founding, thief, juggler, cut-throat and fencing master. The story is full of adventure, and is a vivid picture of life during one of the most thrilling episodes of modern times. The book has the same fidelity to the spirit of the times that marked "Hugh Wynne."

Mrs. Burton Harrison contributes another novel to the "Century" series. It is a story of American life, entitled "Good Americans." It describes the higher social life of a large city with which Mrs. Harrison has become familiar by much experience. The scene is laid mainly in New York, with incursions into New England and the Orient.

John Luther Long's story, "Madame Butterfly," transports us from New York to Japan, and gives us a

glimpse of life in that distant island kingdom with which we expect to come into nearer relations through our acquisition of the Philippines. It is a series of five short tales, illustrating Japanese scenery, costume, flowers, women and manners, all of which have an indescribable charm.

"Gallop," by David Gray, is another series of stories from the "Century Magazine," ten in all and all worth reading. All of the volumes named are handsomely illustrated.

The Century Company also publish a series of admirable stories for the young, which have the peculiarity common to all well written children's books that they are equally interesting to the elders. They are: "The Lakerim Athletic Club," by Rupert Hughes, with twenty illustrations by C. M. Relyea, 12mo, 288 pages; "The Book of the Ocean," by Ernest Ingersoll, profusely illustrated, square octavo, 279 pages; "Two Biddie Boys," by J. T. Trowbridge, 12mo, 286 pages; "The Story of Marco Polo," by Noah Brooks, illustrated by Will H. Drake, 12mo, 247 pages; "Denise and Ned Toodles," by Mrs. Gabrielle E. Jackson, 16 illustrations by C. M. Relyea, 12mo, 240 pages; "Through the Earth," by Clement Fessenden, illustrated by William A. Mackay, 12mo, 238 pages. They are bound books and the price of each is \$1.50. You cannot go amiss in taking any or all of them, and together they furnish a sufficient amount and variety of reading to interest a household through many of the cozy winter months. We have also received the following: "War Tales from McClure; Being the true stories of Camp and Battlefield," New York: Doubleday & McClure; "Bonnie MacKibby; an International Episode," by Laura Dayton Fessenden,

author of "A Colonial Dame," "A Puritan Lover," etc. Rand, McNally & Co. "Anglo-Saxons Onward; a Romance of the Future," by Benj. Rush Davenport. Hubbell Publishing Company. "Tales from Town Topics, Paint and Petticoats," by John Galliat, author of an "Unspeakable Siren," "On the Altar of Passion," etc.

In a published letter J. Rief, who served through the Civil War and was mustered out as a Captain of Cavalry, says: "There is no use talking about what will be needed to garrison this or that island—the Volunteer is not cut out for that business. He believes by an overwhelming majority that he enlisted to clean out the Spaniards, but thinks they are from the looks of things cleaned out, and therefore wants to be mustered out; and the sooner the Government realizes the fact that a Volunteer who enlisted for war only cannot be of much use in time of peace and orders him mustered out the better it will be for the Army." Congress in its wisdom has decided that the War Department must depend upon Volunteers for the public defence and we must make the best of an undoubtedly awkward situation. Until Congress meets and makes provision for an adequate Army of Regulars the Volunteers should be held on to and subjected to the rigid discipline of the Regular service. It may perhaps teach them and their friends the folly of current popular ideas as to the value of amateur military service, giving them at the same time a valuable training in habits of discipline and order. Whatever action is taken should be dictated solely by regard for the interests of the public service and the clamor of Congressmen and friends should be wholly disregarded.




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"I've got nothing but a toothache," he finished in a doleful voice. At that the Surgeon looked alert and interested, and went off to "think it out," with the result

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